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No. 117



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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'MINJU CHOSON' SCORES RENAMING OF KCIA

SK251110 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 -GMT 25 Dec 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Dec (KCNA)—Commenting on the decision of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique to change the name of the "Central Intelligence Agency" to "Agency for National Security Planning" as from January 1 next year, MINJU CHOSON today says:

Lurking behind it is a sinister intention to gratify their desire for long-term office with this repressive tool as a pillar for their military fascist rule.

The signed commentary says:

A wolf remains a wolf, even if it wears a silk kerchief. Even though the "CIA" is renamed and embellished, it cannot but be a fascist repressive tool. The "reorganisation" of this apparatus by the puppets is a heinous criminal act for increasing the repressive function of the "CIA." This is an intolerable challenge to the South Korean people who have strongly demanded the dissolution of the fascist repressive tool.

The change of the name of the "Central Intelligence Agency" to "Agency for Security Planning" by the military fascists is designed to deceive the people and strengthen its repressive function under the cloak of "coordination" and so on. Hidden behind it is a vicious scheme to realise their wild ambition for long-term office with the repressive tool as a pillar of the military fascist rule.

But, the Chon Tu-hwan groups manoeuvres to mislead popular sentiments only further reveal their ugly colour as fascist butchers.

With no artifice can the military fascists attain their dirty goal or deceive the people or divert elsewhere the attention of the people.

The "Agency for National Security Planning," a fascist murderous tool, must be promptly dissolved as demanded by the people.

CSO: 4120

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'NODONG SINMUN' TERMS LIFE IN SOUTH 'LIVING HELL'

SK291140 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 Nov (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN November 28 carried an article headlined "South Korea Is Most Miserable Living Hell Towards the End of the 20th Century."

The article says:

The Chon Tu-hwan group, a pack of truculent fascist tyrants and butchers of the nation, covered the whole land of South Korea with bayonets and is openly committing massacre and ruthlessly trampling underfoot the democratic rights and liberties of the people.

South Korea is a dark society where a handful of military gangsters have seized all powers and stifling everything in society with military tyranny.

By unheard-of draconic fascist laws and repressive tools, all the democratic rights and liberties of the people and their political activities are restricted and only acts obeying the fascist order are allowed in South Korea.

The working people, who account for the majority of the population, are forced at the point of the bayonet to reconcile themselves to fascist slavery and a handful of the "Yusin" remnants and military gangsters including traitor Chon Tu-hwan and political mountebanks are swaggering about. This clearly shows that South Korean society is a living hell.

Brutal massacre defying human imagination is also being committed there. The fascist clique permanently places South Korea under the "emergency martial law" and mobilizes the heavily armed puppet army and police to suppress anyone who demands the right to existence and democracy, opposes division, aspires after reunification and is obstructive to the maintenance of its power.

The brutality of the Chon Tu-hwan clique's massacre of fellow countrymen is to be seen clearly in its plot to murder democratic figures.

History knows no such human butchers as the Chon Tu-hwan fascist rulers who murdered at a time thousands of fellow countrymen who turned out to a peaceful demonstration in demand of democracy and ruthlessly penalized political adversaries, the articles notes, and continues:

South Korea has been turned into a graveyard of democracy and peoples rights where there can be seen not a shadow of democracy.

Today in South Korea there is neither "national assembly" nor political parties but is only the medieval absolute power which has sprung up like a poisonous mushroom.

The South Korean people are bound by the chains of fascism, totally deprived of all the democratic rights and freedom including freedom of speech, the press, assembly, demonstration and religion. Campus freedom is also ruthlessly trampled underfoot in South Korea.

The South Korean military fascist clique is not only trampling down all the social and political rights and liberties of the people but also totally depriving them even of their right to existence, the article notes, and says:

The South Korean working masses including workers and peasants are barely supporting themselves, having no right of labour or the elementary three rights of labour.

Indeed, South Korea is literally a "tundra of democracy" where the bayonets of the Chon Tu-hwan group are politics, the "martial law" is order, fascist outbursts are a law, murder is the way of rule and no one of people [as received] can speak about the present situation or engage in free activities, and a barren land where except a few rulers, all the working masses are groaning in hard work and hunger, given no guarantee for their future life.

It is surprising that there is such a living hell as South Korea in the world towards the end of the 20th century, an era of civilization.

The article says that all the national tragedies in South Korea can be terminated only by liquidating the military fascist rule there and achieving the reunification of the country with the united strength of the patriotic, democratic forces of the north and the south.

The article stresses that the road to end the misfortunes and hardships of the South Korean people under the military fascist rule and achieve the complete independence and the eternal prosperity of our nation lies in realising the new proposal for national reunification put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung in his historic report at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

CSO: 4120

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'NODONG SINMUN' ARTICLE CITES S. KOREAN ECONOMIC CRISIS

SK021620 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1518 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Dec (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN on 1 December carried an article headlined "Worsening Economic Crisis of South Korea Under Military Administration."

The signed article says:

The South Korean economy is undergoing a serious crisis due to the flunkayist treachery of the puppet clique and under the impact of the economic crisis sweeping the capitalist world. It has deepened still further, going to a hopeless extent, while the Chon Tu-hwan military gangster clique is knee-deep in readjusting and reinforcing the dictatorial system, massacring fellow countrymen, after grabbing power at the point of the bayonet.

In South Korea production is on the downhill, recording a "minus growth" all the year round. The industrial production of South Korea dropped 8.3 per cent and the stockpile of goods increased by 36.7 per cent from January through to the end of September this year as against the same period of last year. Such thing had never been witnessed during the last 16 years.

Noting that production is dropping still more due to the wholesale bankruptcy of the enterprises resulting from financial difficulties in all parts of South Korea, the article writes: Entering this year, more than 30 big enterprises including the "Tongmyong Timber Company" and the "Koryo Timber Company" have proved insolvent or are on the verge of bankruptcy and in June alone more than 690 minor enterprises closed the door or suspended operation.

Saying that the South Korean economic crisis is assuming ever more serious dimensions owing to the sharp decrease of export and the increment of the trade deficit, the article points out:

The trade gap added up to 4,013 million collars by the end of October and the deficit in the international payments will reportedly exceed 6,000 million dollars towards the end of the year.

The South Korean economy is saddled with foreign debts reaching somewhere about 27,000 million dollars.

Noting that the rice harvest dropped 30 per cent in South Korea, even 50 per cent in some areas, below the negligible figure of last year, the article says: the food shortage in South Korea aggravates the crisis of the South Korean economy as a whole.

The serious economic crisis sweeping South Korea today is driving the life of the South Korean people into the worst straits and their resistance against the fascist clique is growing day by day, says the article.

It emphasizes:

The economic crisis in South Korea today is an inevitable offspring of the fist-law fascist rule of the Chon Tu-hwan group.

Upset by this, the Chon Tu-hwan group is running amuck to cope with the situation with the advertisement of "economic stability" and "improvement of peoples living."

As for the Chon Tu-hwan group, it is a pack of gangsters who have neither the intention nor ability to stabilize the economy.

As long as the fascist rule of the Chon Tu-hwan group continues, the South Korean economy will never be stabilized.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his historic report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea set forth the new proposal to bring the north and south into a confederal state and propounded a policy to enforce economic collaboration and interchange between the north and the south and guarantee the independent development of the national economy.

Reunification is the only way to restore the devastated South Korean economy and save the South Korean people from the distress.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BULGARIANS URGE IMPLEMENTATION OF UN RESOLUTION

SK17152. Pyongyang KCNA in English 1501 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Dec (KCNA)—Mass meetings were held recently in Silistra, Calakerjn Popovo and other cities of Bulgarian to mark the lapse of five years since the adoption of the resolution on the Korean question at the 30th UN General Assembly, according to a report.

The meetings were attended by employees of many factories in these cities. The meetings adopted messages to the UN secretary general.

The messages sharply denounced the Chon Tu-iwan puppet cliques fascist suppression of Kim Tae-chung and other democrats and expressed positive support to the South Korean peoples struggle for freedom and democracy.

Noting that the resolution on the Korean question has not yet been implemented, though 5 years have passed since the resolution was adopted at the 30th UN General Assembly, owing to the obstructive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean reactionaries, they demanded the implementation of the resolution on the Korean question adopted at the 30th UN General Assembly.

They expressed full solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle to force all foreign troops out of South Korea and reunify the country peacefully.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

RPR REPRESENTATIVE SPEAKS AT CONGRESS OF IADL

SK251540 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 25 Dec 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Dec (KCNA)—Yi Chong-sang, head of the delegation of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, made speeches at sub-committee meetings of the 11th Congress of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers recently held in Valletta, according to a report.

Speaking at the first sub-committee, he said that a genuine peace and security on the Korean peninsula can be ensured when the question of the reunification of the north and the south is solved smoothly on the principle of national self-determination, with outside interference ruled out.

To remove fascism from South Korea and realize the democratization of society is the first and foremost pre-condition for national reunification, he declared.

Pointing out that the South Korean fascists are totally stifling the peoples desire for reunification by invoking the most hideous laws such as an "anti-communist law" and the "national security law," he noted:

South Korea has now turned into a lawless land of darkness where the outbursts of the dictator and the sword-brandishing under the "military martial law" replace all "laws" and "orders."

Such fascist arbitrariness of the Chon Tu-hwan group is the snag in the solution of the reunification question of our country.

Pointing out that the United States standing behind the Chon Tu-hwan fascist group is the main obstacle to the settlement of the national question of our country, he continued:

The one which has turned South Korea into a human hell without parallel towards the end of the 20th century and established the truculent military fascist dictatorship on the blood and corpses of the people is none other than the United States challenging national self-determination and the backstage wirepuller who instigates the fascist traitors to the permanent division of the nation and a war is again the United States which goes against peace and security.

We strongly demand that the United States withdraw from South Korea, taking along all its aggression forces including nuclear weapons, instead of instigating the Chon Tu-hwan military fascists to strengthen fascist dictatorship and seek a permanent division of the nation and a war.

We sternly denounce the criminal "two Koreas" plot of the splittists at home and abroad intended to perpetuate the division of the nation and resolutely oppose all forms of foreign interference.

Our party considers that the road of the solution of the national question in our country lies in establishing a confederal state, leaving the systems in the north and the south as they are, as clarified recently by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-sung, the great sun of the nation.

Our party and the popular masses of South Korea who ardently desire the reunification of the country will remove all obstacles in the way of reunification and establish by all means the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, thereby solving the national question with success and contributing to the cause of world peace.

In this speech at the third sub-committee, he dealt with the question of human rights in South Korea.

He said:

The fascist suppression and violation of human rights in South Korea have reached the worst state ever known in history with the appearance of the Chon Tu-hwan military "regime" set up under the manipulation of the United States.

The trial of Kim Tae-chung in South Korea is one of the typical examples exposing the illegality and ferocity of fascist repression and violation of human rights.

The trial is regarded all the more grave and serious, because the military fascist group intends to totally emasculate the patriotic struggle of the South Korea people for democracy and civil rights and peaceful reunification by destroying Kim Tae-chung who was active in demand of freedom and democracy together with the entire popular masses.

The secret trials of patriotic resistants of Kwangju glaringly revealed the brutality and atrociousness of the violation of democracy and human rights by the Chon Tu-hwan group.

He expressed hope that the attendants of the meeting would fully support as ever the struggle of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification and the South Korean people for human rights and democracy and, especially, wage a broader movement for the release of Kim Tae-chung on a world-wide scale.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'MINJU CHOSON' COMMENTARY DENOUNCES CHON'S SEEKING WAR

SK201616 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1529 GMT 29 Dec 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Dec (KCNA)—Military fascist Chon Tu-hwan made his appearance at "frontline units" of the puppet army a few days ago and whipped up a war fever among the puppet army officers and men, clamouring about "coping with infiltration" and so on, and called on the commander of the U.S. forces in South Korea and begged for the U.S. imperialist aggression troops permanent occupation of South Korea. Lashing at this shameless behavior, MINJU CHOSON today in a signed commentary head-lined "War Frenzy of Stooge" says:

It is part of preparations to ignite a fratricidal war against us that traitor Chon Tu-hwan went to "frontline units" and cried before the puppet army officers and men for further stepping up war preparations. It cannot be overlooked that synchronising with the war confab U.S. Defence Secretary Brown had in South Korea, traitor Chon Tu-hwan kicked up a war racket.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, twaddling about "stabilisation" and so on, babbled that "duty" of the U.S. troops occupying South Korea "is important." This means that he would let them permanently stay on in South Korea and realise his wild ambition for long term office under their patronage. What the U.S. troops have brought about in South Korea is the intensified war manoeuvres, a bloodbath and the confusion of the South Korean situation as it is today, the commentary notes, and says:

Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan group begged for the U.S. troops permanent occupation, ranting that they made a "contribution to stabilisation." This shows with increasing clarity that their group is the sworn enemy obstructing the reunification of the country and the dirty treacherous clique working only to gratify its lust for power by relying on outside forces. All the facts prove that the belligerent and treacherous manoeuvres of the puppets have reached a very reckless stage.

The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique must stop running riot in seeking war, fascism and division in reliance upon outside forces and step down from "power" before it is thrown overboard by the people.

CSO: 4120

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

WEAPONS MISSING FROM KWANGJU RIOTS--One hundred and forty-three arms, including 10 pistols, which disappeared during the Kwangju incident last May, have not been recovered, it was disclosed by the National Police Headquarters (NPH) yesterday. Officers at the NPH advised residents to help them recover the missing arms, indicating that the arms might be used as weapons for crimes. The government has posted a cash award of 1 million won for those who report the hiding places or holders of those arms to the authorities concerned. [Text] [SK250307 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Dec 80 p 8]

CSO: 4120

MINISTER PREDICTS 5-6 PERCENT ECONOMIC GROWTH IN 1981

SK260148 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0131 GMT 26 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Seoul, 26 Dec (HAPTONG)—The Korean economy will attain an annual economic growth of 5.4 per cent next year in real terms, Deputy Premier-Economic Planning Minister Sin Pyong-hyon predicted today.

Although a minus growth of 5 per cent was marked in the Korean economy this year due to the prolonged recession and the poor harvests, the Korean economy will grow by 5 to 6 per cent next year largely because of the anticipated favorable economic conditions at home and abroad, the nation's top economic planner said.

Disclosing the government's economic management policy for next year, Minister Sin said that the national economy would be on the right track to record again a high economic growth beginning 1982.

The government will place its economic policy emphasis next year on the improvement of the nation's international balance-of-payments position, price stabilization, promotion of economic growth potential, effective implementation of social development projects and the improvement of economic efficiency, Minister Sin revealed.

The government will put 2,213.9 billion won (about 3,354 million dollars) in various public works next year, of which 59 per cent or 1,307.2 billion won (roughly 1,980 million dollars) will be released during the first quarter of next year, he said.

Major economic goals envisaged in the 1981 economic management plan were as follows:

--The nation's Gross National Product (GNP) will reach 45,131 billion won (some 68.2 billion dollars) next year at the current prices, up 5 to 6 per cent from this year.

--Per capita GNP will rise from 940 dollars or 1,533 won this year to 1,163 dollars or 1,723 won next year. [Won figure as received]

--The nation's population will grow from 38,195,000 persons this year to 38,806,000 persons next year.

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BRIEFS

CURRENT ACCOUNTS MARK SURPLUS—Seoul, 4 Dec (HAPTONG)—South Korea yielded a surplus of 47 million dollars in its current account last month, the Finance Ministry announced today. The nation's merchandise exports last month amounted to 1,477 million dollars on a negotiation basis, up 15.8 per cent from the like month a year before, while imports last month came to 1,444 million dollars, up only 2.4 per cent from the same month a year earlier, thus leaving 33 million dollars in visible trade surplus. Export letters of credit received last month reached 1,438 million dollars, showing a rise of 38.6 per cent over the figure reported during the comparable month of 1979, ministry sources revealed. The sources further disclosed that import licenses validated last month recorded a rise of 12.3 per cent over the sum registered during the corresponding month last year. During the cited month, the nation also netted a surplus of 14 million dollars in its invisible trade largely because of increased foreign exchange earnings from overseas construction services, the sources said. Meanwhile, the sources said, the nation's foreign exchange holdings stood at 6,604 million dollars as of the end of last month, an expansion of 198 million dollars from a month ago. [Text] [SK040121 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0114 GMT 4 Dec 80]

NOVEMBER'S NEW LOW TRADE DEFICIT—Seoul, 18 Dec (HAPTONG)—South Korea suffered a deficit of 170 million dollars in its visible trade last month, the lowest monthly level ever recorded this year, it was reported here today. In visible trade, South Korea's exports amounted to 1,510 million dollars last month against imports of 1,680 million dollars, thus leaving 170 million dollars in a deficit. During the month, South Korea sustained a deficit of 51 million dollars in its invisible trade as foreign exchange receipts from invicible trade reached 477 million dollars against payments of 528 million dollars. As a result, a slight improvement was noted in the nation's current account deficit which dipped to 204 million dollars last month. The November current account deficit was compared with the average monthly deficit level of 330 million dollars reported during the January–October period of this year. [Text] [SK181010 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0824 GMT 18 Dec 80]

ROK-JAPAN UNDERWATER COMMUNICATIONS CABLE—Seoul, 28 Nov (HAPTONG)—A submarine cable system connecting Korea and Japan under the Straits of Korea was dedicated in a ceremony here today opening a new era of international communication between the two neighbouring countries. The 280 km-long submarine cable system with a capacity of 2,700 telephone circuits linking Pusan with Hamada, Japan, was completed after one and a half years of cable-laying work spanning the Korean Straits. Speaking at the dedication ceremony, Communication Minister Kim Ki-chol hailed the opening of the cable system as an epoch-making event giving added vitality to cooperation between Japan and Korea. [Text] [SK280232 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0235 GMT 28 Nov 80]

'GRAIN-SAVING CAMPAIGN' CALLED FOR—Prime Minister Nam Tok-u, saying that the nation's foodgrain production this year was below the annual average, yesterday instructed relevant government ministries to actively conduct "grain-savings campaign" in order to score satisfactory results in the shortest possible time. Noting that the poor grain harvest was caused by inclement weather, a phenomenon which he said was world-wide this year, the premier also instructed the government to conduct another campaign to diversify dietary patterns. The Ministry of Home Affairs, he said, should promote the campaign as part of the Saemaul (New Community) Movement, and help the people actively take part in it. He then instructed the Ministry of Education to make grain saving a part of daily life through education at schools, and the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries to work out a comprehensive foodgrain conservation plan. Premier Nam emphasized merchants who corner foodgrains should be dealt with appropriately. The Ministry of Health and Social Affairs was asked to increase the supply of processed foods involving barley and potatoes. [Text] [SK210258 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Dec 80 p 1]

ECONOMIC BODY APPROVES FOREIGN LOANS—Seoul, 30 Dec (HAPTONG)—The foreign capital inducement deliberation committee of the Economic Planning Board (EPB) Monday approved the introduction of foreign loans totaling 77,488,000 dollars. According to the EPB sources, the state-run Korea electric company will induce a 22.5 million dollar cash loan for various power projects. Included in the foreign loans approved by the committee were a 20 million dollar loan sought by Korea Development Lease Company from a syndicate of seven foreign banks for the import of equipment for leasing business, a 13 million dollar loan by Kukje Shipping Company of Korea from Sanwa Bank of Japan for the introduction of a 274,000-ton used freighter, and a 4.5 million dollar loan by Korea Electronic Communication Company from Barclay Bank of Britain for the import of plant facilities needed for the manufacture of electronic switching systems, the sources added. [Text] [SK300426 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0307 GMT 30 Dec 80]

INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT INCREASES IN NOVEMBER—Seoul, 30 Dec (HAPTONG)—Industrial production in South Korea went up slightly by 0.2 per cent last month, according to the Economic Planning Board (EPB) today. During the month, the manufacturing industry climbed by 0.3 per cent and the mining industry by 0.2 per cent. Producers shipments last month dipped by 1.0 per cent and inventory stocks by 1.2 per cent, EPB sources said. A slight rise was noted last month in the output of transport equipment, textiles, industrial chemicals, nonferrous metal products and general machinery, while a decline was marked in production of foodstuffs and steel products, the sources disclosed. [Text] [SK300227 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0113 GMT 30 Dec 80]

FOREIGN CAPITAL INFLUX FIGURES—Seoul, 27 Nov (HAPTONG)—Foreign capital inflow into South Korea reached 4,148 million dollars in the first 10 months of this year on a commitment basis, according to the latest statistics of the Economic Planning Board (EPB) released today. The sum accounted for 66.8 per cent of this year's foreign capital attraction goal set at 6,020 million dollars. The 10-month total was made up of 2,311 million dollars in foreign public loans, 1,022 million dollars in foreign commercial loans, 717 million dollars in foreign bank loans and 98 million dollars in foreign investments. This has brought the aggregate since 1959 to 28,066 million dollars also on a commitment basis. On an arrival basis, Korea's introduction of foreign capital during the first 10 months of this year amounted to 2,816 million

dollars--1,068 million dollars in foreign public loans, 1,171 million dollars in foreign commercial loans, 490 million dollars in foreign bank loans and 87 million dollars in foreign investments. The 10-month sum has also brought the total since 1959 to 21,695 million dollars, of which 6,917 million dollars was in foreign public loans, 10,539 million dollars in foreign commercial loans, 3,153 million dollars in foreign bank loans and 1,086 million dollars in foreign investments. [Text] [SK270427 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0244 GMT 27 Nov 80]

RISE IN WHOLESALE PRICES ANNOUNCED--Seoul, 1 Dec (HAPTONG)--Wholesale prices in Korea went up by 1.5 percent last month, reflecting a rise of 38 percent since the beginning of this year, according to the Economic Planning Board (EPB) and the Bank of Korea (BOK) today. During the month, wholesale prices for foodstuffs advanced 0.8 percent--0.3 percent for farm and fishery foods and 0.8 percent for processed foods. Wholesale prices for other items including manufactured good climbed by 1.8 percent during the month. Consumer prices here also soared by 1.9 percent last month, representing an increase of 30.1 percent since the beginning of this year. Consumer prices for foods climbed by 3.4 percent last month, showing a rise of 34.5 percent since the beginning of this year. During the month, fuels and electricity costs jumped by 0.8 percent, clothing costs by 2.2 percent, housing costs by 0.2 percent and miscellaneous expenses by 0.3 percent, respectively, it was reported. [Text] [SK010122 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0117 GMT 1 Dec 80]

SAEMAUL MOVEMENT FORMS CENTRAL COMMITTEE--Seoul, 1 Dec (HAPTONG)--A central committee designed to push ahead the Saemaul (New Village) Movement more aggressively yet on a non-governmental basis was formed in a ceremony here today. The inaugural meeting of the committee, at the Sejong Cultural Center, elected Kim Cjun, prime advocate of the rural reform movement in the early 1970's and at present director of the Saemaul Leaders Training Institute, as chairman of the newly-formed committee. [Text] [SE011012 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0815 GMT 1 Dec 80]

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE INCREASES--Seoul, Dec. 26 (HAPTONG)--South Korea's unemployment rate in the third quarter of the year jumped to 4.6 per cent from the 3.7 per cent of the corresponding period of the previous year with the number of unemployed increasing from 552,000 to 692,000, due to the economic stagnation continued for the past one year. Unemployment in the non-agricultural sector was most pronounced during the cited period with the unemployment rate reaching 6.9 per cent and with the number of unemployed increasing by 138,000 to 651,000 while the jobless in the farm sector remained at the same level as in the same period of the previous year at 41,000 persons, according to statistics published by the Economic Planning Board today. The statistics also revealed employment during the cited period rose by only 0.1 percentage point over the same period of a year earlier with the agro-fishery sector and the mining and manufacturing sector recording a decline of 275,000 and 122,000, respectively, while social overhead capital and other services registered a gain of 108,000 persons. [Text] [SK260251 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0130 GMT 26 Nov 80]

CSO: 4120

S.KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

COMBAT POLICE TO ASSUME TRAFFIC CONTROL DUTIES

SK180534 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Dec 80 p 8

[Text] The combat police personnel, whose main duties involve counter-infiltration and antiriot operations, will take the place of traffic police officers in major cities from next year, the Home Ministry announced yesterday.

The replacement was decided on to remove "irregularities" often committed by traffic police officers while effectively utilizing the manpower of the combat police outside their original duties, the ministry announcement said.

Service as combat police members substitutes for compulsory military service.

A total of 874 police officers on traffic control service on the streets across the country will be replaced by combat police members from next year on a gradual basis, according to the ministry.

Some 1,000 other traffic police officers who handle traffic affairs at police station offices, however, will not be affected by the policy, the ministry said.

With a view to changing all traffic police officers working in Seoul, 409 in total, next year, as many combat police members are now being trained, the ministry said.

The combat police members will be authorized to control traffic violators on the streets, but handling traffic accidents and legal procedures against traffic violators will still be managed by police officers working inside stations.

Street traffic control can be assumed by combat police members as it does not require highly professional knowledge, ministry officials said.

The ministry, which recruited an increased number of 3,925 combat police members this year, has decided to recruit another 10,000 young men for the combat police force next year.

The Legislative Assembly Ministry to revise the law on purpose last week. [Sentence as published].

CSO: 4120

S.KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

BRIEFS

'KBS TV' TO START COLOR TELECASTS--The KBS TV-2 will broadcast in color beginning on 22 December. Color broadcasting has so far been limited to KBS TV-1. The KBS TV-2 will also expand its transmission areas to include Chungchong Nampo and Cholla Pukto through the use of Channel 13. Channel 7 is being used for educational and cultural programs for the Seoul and Pusan areas. [Text] [SK210214 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Dec 80 p 8]

'MBC TV' TO START COLOR TELECASTS--The Munghwa Broadcasting Corporation (MBC) will begin color telecasting Monday, it was disclosed yesterday. The MBC originally planned to transmit color programs from January next year. The Korea Broadcasting System (KBS) started color airing 1 December. [As received] [Text] [SK200223 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Dec 80 p 1]

UNIVERSITIES CHANGING TO 'HOME STUDY'--Some colleges and universities which should continue their classes until early next year to make up the 180 legal class days in this school year are going into virtual recess in the name of "home study" in the face of declining student attendance. These schools, which were embroiled in campus disturbances last spring and during the autumn semester, had earlier decided to continue their classes until early next year even on Sundays and other holidays to fill the legal class days. The schools suffering from shortages of legal class days include Seoul National University, Korea University, Kyong-hui University, Sejong College and Ewha Women's University. However, most of the schools are experiencing difficulties in continuing classes in the current cold weather and have decided to suspend their classes, replacing them with "homework." The school administrators said it would be more efficient to replace the class days with homework than to continue classes in this cold spell at the discretion of school authorities. In the meantime, the Education Ministry, which had been insisting that they fill the legal class days by any means, indicated that in the current situation it would recognize the "home study" period as proper class days. [Excerpts] [SK200304 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 20 Dec 80 p 8]

CSO: 4120

ROK SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY POLICY GIVEN NEW DIRECTION

Tokyo THE TONG-IL ILBO in Japanese 12 Sep 80 p 2

[Article: "Science and Technology Policy Systematized; Research Institutions Merged or Abolished; Large Participation of Elite in Reform"]

[Text] Three Guiding Principles by the Science and Technology Agency

A great reform of the scientific and technological world seems to be on its way. Dr Yi Chong-o, who took office as the president of the Korean Science Academy and concurrently the director of the Korea Institute of Science and Technology (KIST) on 23 May and who had been promoting the joint management of both institutions, was appointed the director of the Science and Technology Agency in the cabinet reshuffling on 2 September. Thus he will be responsible for the entire science and technology administration. The Science and Technology Agency has recently put together three basic guiding principles to eliminate ailments of the science and technology sector which is rife with problems awaiting solution.

These three principles consist of the following: 1) Reexamination of the science and technology policy and strategy, already formed by having a great number of the young elite participate. 2) Merger and abolition of research institutes should be carried out after ample investigation; these institutions are being examined as part of the rationalization plan of research control and research institute management. 3) Emphasis will be placed on the training of highly qualified scientists and technical experts; and plans to fulfill this aim will be sought. To promote these principles, multiple studies and inquiries are now being made.

An important reason the scientific and technological sector is presently criticized by some in the economic and academic circles is the doubt about how much the scientific and technical sector has actually contributed to the Korean economic development.

Another negative factor is the fact that although 14 years have passed since the Science and Technology Agency was set up, to determine and coordinate science and technology policies, the Agency still has yet to formulate a clear policy on science and technology and strategic direction and vigorously promote them as national policy.

It has of course made efforts over the years to enhance science and technology, to train technical experts, to promote research institutes, to increase investment in research and development and to draw up plans for large-scale national policy research. These, however, still left room for discussion as to whether they were suited to the actual conditions of Korea.

Here, the point made by Dr Y. Jacob, presently active as an expert on science and technology in the World Bank (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development) and formerly a participant in science and technology policy making in Israel, is meaningful to the science and technology sector.

In 1975 Dr Jacob, based on his experience in Israel, has suggested to abolish research development competition among developing and developed countries. He maintains that each country should find its own field of expertise for which intensive effort should be made. He also analyzes that of the \$60 billion of world research and development investment, \$30 billion is invested in the United States, most of the rest by developed countries including Japan and the total research and development investment by the developing countries sums up to only 1 percent.

According to this explanation of Dr Jacob the research and development of Korea in its investment scale cannot possibly be compared with that of the developed countries, and a new scheme in policy- and strategy-making is due.

Rationalization Attempted

The technology level of Korea is said to be 1/166 of that of the United States and 1/68 of that of Japan [sic]; the level of technical developmental capacity is 1/500 of that of the United States and 1/150 of that of Japan.

According to the Investigation Report on Industrial Technology (1979) made by the Korean Chamber of Commerce and the KIST: 1) most of the manufactured goods in Korea rely on low level technology, and 2) 60 percent of them still do not reach the technology level of the advanced industrial nations.

It is rather difficult, however, for each enterprise to solve these problems only by setting up research institutes. Research institutes should on the one hand strengthen technological weakness apparent in industry, and on the other hand to concentrate on assimilating and improving the technology already introduced. The basic research should be emphasized in university education.

Technical development which directly contributes to the economic development is an urgent task, and rational policy development through a systematized science and technology policy is urged.

9666
CSO: 4105

FIRST SPACE RADIO OBSERVATORY TO BE BUILT IN KYONGGI PROVINCE

Tokyo THE TONG-IL ILBO in Japanese 10 Sep 80 p 2

[Article: "First Space Radio Observatory To Be Built by National Astronomical Observatory in Yich'on County, Kyonggi Province"]

[Text] The first space radio observatory in the Republic of Korea has been scheduled for construction, and is expected to contribute to the study of astronomy and the development of the electronics industry.

According to the "Construction Project Plan for the Space Radio Observatory" prepared by the National Astronomical Observatory (Director: Dr Min Yong-ki), construction will take 3 years, from this month to 1982, on a budget of \$872 million. A site (3,000 p'yong) in Yich'on County, Kyonggi Province, has been chosen as the first choice for construction.

The radio telescope to be set up in this observatory is a high-power, parabola telescope with a diameter of 25 m, the surface precision of 1 mm, and a directional accuracy within one thousandth of a degree, manufactured by E. Systems of the U.S.

The receiving apparatus and the recording apparatus of this telescope function as one set; however, the intensity of radio waves from space is extremely faint, being only a quadrillionth of a watt, so that the receiver must maintain extremely low temperatures, and the recorder uses a high performance computer of 500,000 bytes.

When the Space Radio Observatory is completed, Korea will join the more than 30 nations of the world with radio observatories to explore the origins of the universe. It will also receive and interpret information sent by satellites, thus opening up a new chapter in Korea's astronomy.

Radio astronomy is a relatively young field of astronomy, started in 1931 when a research scientist of U.S. Bell Laboratories, Karl Jansky, discovered that celestial bodies give off radio waves, and space observations were attempted later by using radio telescopes.

There are various types of waves which celestial bodies give off, ranging from meter wave length in radio, to centimeter wave length in wireless communication, millimeter wave length in infrared waves, X-rays, and gamma rays.

It is also possible to use radio telescope to catch the movements of satellites, to analyze and utilize information sent by them and to guide the study of the electronics industry.

The site suitable for radio observatory must be a basin area surrounded by low mountains which screen out interfering terrestrial radio-signals from other areas and away from such radio-wave originators as broadcasting and radar stations and free of passing airplanes. An official explains that the Yich'on region selected this time as the first choice for the observatory construction site meets the foregoing requirements better than any of the three other proposed sites, Ch'ongju, Okch'on and Chungwon, in North Ch'ung Ch'ong Province.

However, the successful construction of the observatory does not necessarily guarantee absence of management difficulties.

It is problematic to recruit a sufficient number of staff members considered indispensable for the smooth management of a radio observatory. In addition to over 10 observation specialists, they include more than 10 staff members with doctorate degrees in electric and electronic engineering, who will be in charge of supervising and maintaining the observational instruments.

In order to solve such difficulty Dr Min proposes joint management with a national university. Dr Min emphasizes that "by incorporating staff members from both the observatory and members of astronomy, electrical and electronic engineering departments of university, a staff large enough to run the radio observatory could be assembled. University students may also have an opportunity to participate."

9666

CSO: 4105

S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

BRIEFS

STATE-RUN ELECTRIC COMPANY--The government has decided to expand and reorganize the Korean Electric Company [KECO] into the Korea Electric Corporation in 1982. In accordance with a bill passed today by the cabinet, KECO will be reorganized into the Korea Electric Corporation, with 2 trillion won in assets, in 1982. The Korea Electric Corporation will engage in nuclear power generation, development of energy resources, gas production and power generation and transmission. The government has decided to purchase shares of the company now owned by individuals by the end of September 1981. [Text] [SK040700 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 1000 GMT 2 Dec 80]

HOSPITAL FOR FALLOUT VICTIMS--Seoul, Nov. 22 (HAPTONG)--A hospital for atomic bomb victims will be built in Seoul shortly to specialize in treatments for atomic bomb victims. According to the Health-Social Affairs Ministry, a Japanese citizen, Komiya Noburu, called on Vice Minister of Health-Social Affairs Na Su-hun Friday with a promise to build a hospital specially for South Korean bomb victims. Many South Koreans were taken to Japan during the war on forced labour. Naburi, who was known to have cherished the dream of building a hospital for atom bomb victims for a long time, is known to have received promises of financial aid from various political and business figures in Japan to finance the construction of the hospital. The hospital, to be built on a site 7000-pyong large donated by a private citizen, Chung Hae-sung, is expected to be built on the scale of Yonsei University Hospital. There are currently an estimated 20,000 atom bomb victims in South Korea. [Text] [SK220114 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0109 GMT 22 Nov 80]

CSO: 4120

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

EMBASSY OPENED IN DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—Korea opened its resident embassy in Santo Domingo, the Dominican Republic, yesterday according to the Foreign Ministry. The ministry said that Kang Ung-sik, former consul at the Korean Consulate General in San Francisco, assumed the charge d'affaires post in the Caribbean country. Korea established full diplomatic relations with the Dominican Republic in 1962. The resident Korean Embassy in Santo Domingo, the 75th Korea has established abroad, is expected to contribute to promoting cooperative and friendly bonds not only with the Dominican Republic but also with other Caribbean nations, a senior ministry source explained. [Text] [SK180542 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Dec 80 p 1]

EMBASSY IN FIJI OPENED—Seoul, 18 Dec (HAPTONG)—The Republic of Korea has opened its resident embassy in Suva, capital of the Fiji Republic, the Foreign Ministry announced today. The ministry said Han Yong-hui, a second secretary at the Korean Embassy in New Zealand, was named charge d'affaires to head the embassy in the Fiji Republic. [Text] [SK180248 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0246 GMT 18 Dec 80]

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS INDIAN ENVOY—Seoul, 19 Dec (HAPTONG)—Foreign Minister No Sin-yong met today with Indian ambassador Vasant Vasudeo Paranjpe and conferred with him on matters of bilateral concern and international issues, Foreign Ministry officials said. The officials did not say exactly what subjects had come up during their meeting, but it was learned that their talks largely concerned the forthcoming foreign ministers' conference of the nonaligned countries scheduled for February next year in New Delhi. [Text] [SK190906 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0809 GMT 19 Dec 80]

CSO: 4120

3. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

BRIEFS

SILK EXPORTS TO JAPAN--Seoul, Nov. 18 (HAPTONG)--South Korea will export raw silk and silk fabrics to Japan at prices not adversely affecting the Japanese market. This was agreed upon at the two-day meeting of Korean and Japanese working-level officials which ended last Saturday in Seoul, it was belatedly learned here today. Once export prices of Korean raw silk and silk products are considered to be adversely affecting the Japanese market, both sides will convene a working-level meeting immediately to deal with the matter, informed sources here said. However, both sides failed to fix Japan's exact import quotas of Korean raw silk, thrown silk and silk fabrics for the one-year period covering April 1 this year through March 31 next year, due to wide differences of views. At the Seoul negotiation talks, the Japanese side repeatedly insisted on reducing drastically the quotas, while the Korean side demanded that Japan increase its import quotas above the preceding year's level, the sources revealed. At the close of the Seoul talks, both sides agreed to meet again to negotiate the quota issues, the sources said. The Seoul meeting was attended by a 13-man Korean delegation led by director general Kim Chong-hun of the International Commerce Bureau of the Foreign Ministry, and the same-number Japanese team headed by Kazutoshi Hasegawa, minister in charge of Asian affairs at the Japanese Foreign Ministry. [Text] [SK180245 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0239 GMT 18 Nov 80]

CSO: 4120

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'NODONG SINBUN' MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF KIM IL-SONG WORK

SK231538 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1516 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Dec (KCNA)—NODONG SINBUN December 22 dedicated an article to the 30th anniversary of the publication of "The Present Situation and the Immediate Tasks" and "Concluding Speech at the Third Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea," historic works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung. The article titled "Works Making Programmatic Guideline in Increasing Party's Military Power" says:

In these historic works, in order to resolutely smash the frantic new military adventures of the U.S. imperialists and lead the fatherland liberation war to victory, the great leader comprehensively analysed and summed up the military and political situation during six months after the outbreak of the war and indicated programmatic tasks to decisively strengthen our party, along with an outstanding strategic and tactical policy for victory in the war.

The article continues: In his works, the great leader clearly indicated immediate tasks for victory in the war including tasks to overcome dogmatism and establish chuche in the military field, readjust the party and power organs and working people's organisations and rehabilitate economy and stabilize the people's life. He notably put forward a programmatic task to achieve the unity of the whole party and establish a steel-like revolutionary discipline in the party in order to lead the fatherland liberation war to victory.

He clearly laid down concrete tasks for strengthening the party.

Saying that, for this purpose, the unity and cohesion of the party in thought and will must be further strengthened, a revolutionary organisational discipline of the party thoroughly implementing its lines and policies, decisions and instructions, be established and its guiding method and guiding style be improved, he indicated concrete ways for this.

The article notes that the works made it possible to organise and mobilise the entire people to victory in the war under the unitary leadership of the leader by increasing the party's military power in every way. Declaring that during the past 30 years since the publication of the historic works of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-sung, our party has been strengthened and developed into a

revolutionary party of invincible might in the course of leading the revolution and construction, the article goes on: Thanks to the energetic activities of the glorious party centre, the unity and cohesion of our party in thought and will has reached the highest stage and a steel-like discipline of acting as one has been thoroughly established in the whole party today.

A complete and unconditional unity and cohesion of the whole party in thought and will and in action around the great leader has been definitely achieved in our party. Our party, in which rock-firm unity and cohesion has been achieved under the wise guidance of the party centre, has confidently led the arduous and complicated Korean revolution to victory, decisively smashing all manner of counter-revolutionary manoeuvres of the enemies at home and abroad, and is energetically waging the struggle for accomplishing the revolutionary cause of chuche by dynamically organising and mobilising the entire party members and working people.

CSO: 4120

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DPRK DAILY MARKS KIM IL-SONG WORK ANNIVERSARY

SK270503 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0420 GMT 27 Dec 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Dec (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN December 25 carried an article on the 30th anniversary of the publication of "Our Art Should Contribute to the Acceleration of Victory in the War" (December 24, 1950), a classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The article titled "Historic Work Inspiring People With Conviction of Certain Victory" says: Stressing that in order to hasten the victory in the war the role of the writers, artists and scientists should be enhanced, the great leader clearly defines in the work their mission to the era and the revolution.

It further says: The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gives detailed teachings as to what viewpoint and stand the writers, artists and scientists should take toward the war and what task and role they should fulfill and play in the sacred struggle for victory in the war.

The work teaches that the writers and artists should instill into the valiant soldiers of the people's army and the people in the rear the conviction of certain victory so that they may display unexampled courage and heroism to win the ultimate victory in the fatherland liberation war and scathingly exposes the craftiness and viciousness, ferocity and brutality, of the U.S. imperialist aggressors so that they may have burning hatred and animosity against the enemy.

Basing himself on a deep scientific analysis of the then political and military situation, he gives valuable teachings on making our literature and art a mighty ideological weapon powerfully inspiring the people to the struggle for victory in the war by sensibly reflecting the demand of the times.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his classic work also indicates concrete militant tasks facing the scientists and technicians during the fatherland liberation war. The article declares: The precious teachings given by the great leader on the basis of a scientific penetration into the role of literature and art in the struggle for victory in a war helped the writers and artists more faithfully carry out their noble historic duty.

CSO: 4120

INDUSTRY, ENERGY DEVELOPMENTS OUTLINED

Light Industry Committee Abolished

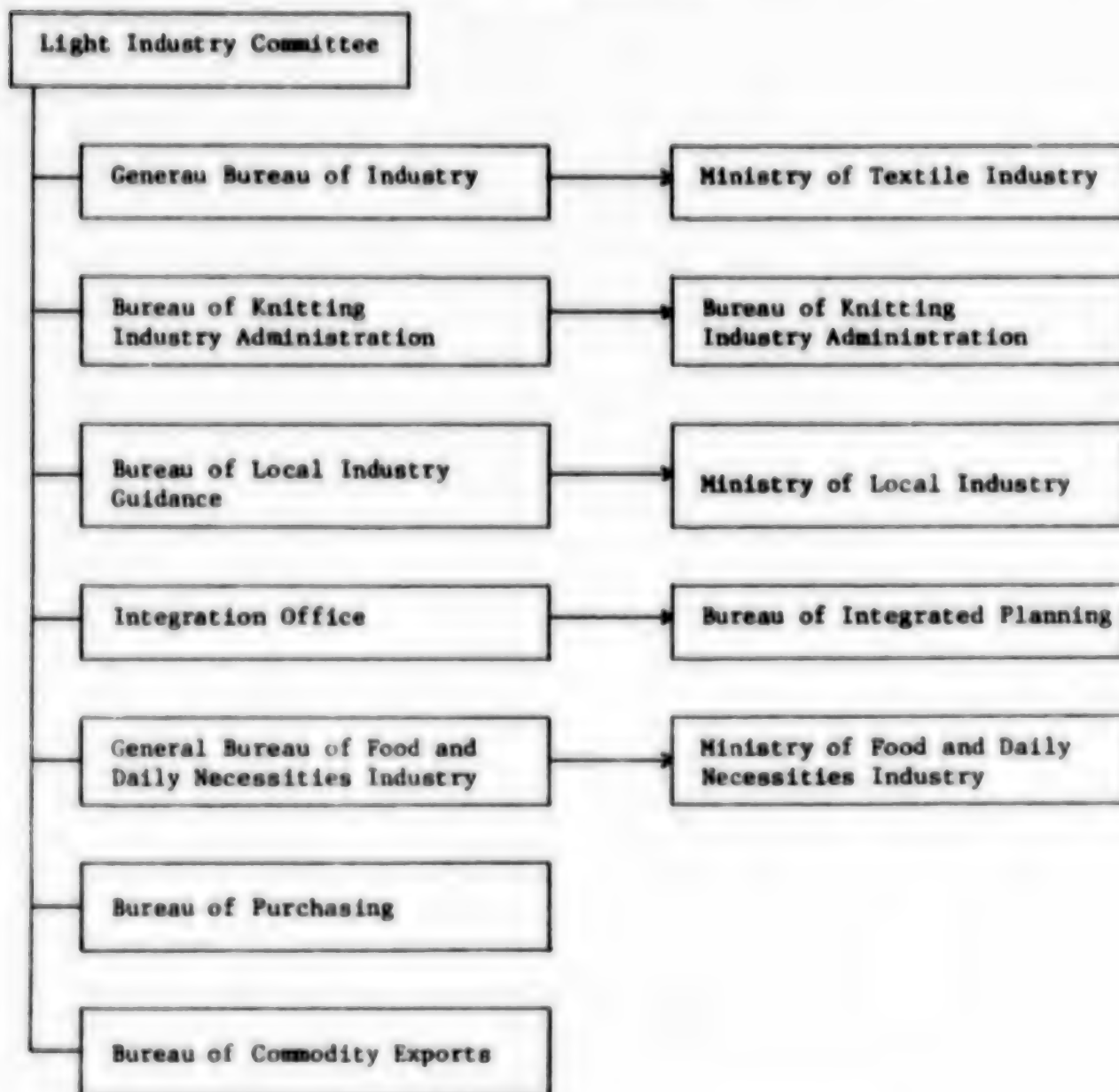
Tokyo KITA CHOSEN KENKYU in Japanese Vol 7 No 72, Jul-Aug 80 pp 32-33

[Text] Elimination of the Light Industry Committee is indicated by the following three articles reported in NODONG SINMUN between June and August: (a) an article of 13 June which first reported the existence of the "Ministry of Textile Industry"; (b) an article of 8 July which first reported the existence of the "Ministry of Local Industry"; and (c) an article of 2 August which first reported the existence of the "Ministry of Food and Daily Necessities Industry."

The Light Industry Committee was an administrative organ of the State Administration Council established by the first session of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly which met in December 1977. It comprised two general bureaus (Textile Industry; Food and Daily Necessities Industry), four bureaus (Knitting Industry Administration; Local Industry Guidance; Purchasing; Commodity Exports) and one Office (Integration). The Ministry of Textile Industry mentioned in article (a) has the same name as the General Bureau of Textile Industry under the Light Industry Committee. It also revealed in article (a) that a Knitting Administration Bureau has been set up under the Ministry of Textile Industry, so the area of responsibility of the Ministry of Textile Industry is the same as that of the Light Industry Committee. Thus, because they have the same name and the same area of responsibility, and because under administrative theory two administrative organs do not have jurisdiction over a single area of responsibility, the Ministry of Textile Industry is an organization created through reorganization and renaming of the General Bureau of Textile of the Ministry of Light Industry. Similar thinking can be applied to the Ministry of Local Industry in article (b) and the Ministry of Food and Daily Necessities Industry is the General Bureau of Food and Daily Necessities Industry of the Light Industry Committee.

In addition to the existence of the Ministry of Local Industry, article (b) reported that the Integrated Planning Bureau was established under the Ministry of Local Industry, and that the Director of that Bureau is Ch'oe Kil-ch'on. This Ch'oe is the person listed as the head of the Integration Office of the Light Industry Committee, so it is safe to assume the Integration Office is the predecessor of the Integrated Planning bureau.

The points just stated are shown in the diagram below. Thus, of the two general bureaus, four bureaus and one office under the Light Industry committee, two general bureaus, two bureaus and the office have been reorganized and renamed as independent ministries under the State Administration Council--the Ministry of Spinning Industry, the Ministry of Local Industry, and the Ministry of Food and Daily Necessities Industry. That only two bureaus remain indicates that the Light Industry Committee itself has been abolished.



Electric Locomotives

Tokyo KITA CHOSEN KENKYU in Japanese Vol 7 No 72, Jul-Aug 80 pp 47-48

[Text] North Korea Produces Eight-Shaft Electric Locomotive Red Flag No 6

The NODONG SINMUN of 20 June reported that the Kim Chongt'ae Electric Locomotive Plant had produced the eight-axle electric locomotive "Red Flag No 6" for use on steep grades. According to the newspaper this engine has 1.5 times the tractive force of the "Red Flag" (six-axle) electric locomotives.

State of Electric Locomotives in North Korea

North Korea has had four types of electric locomotives (for railroads), of which two types are imported. The other two types are produced domestically in the plant mentioned above. Domestically produced electric locomotives are given the name "Red Flag." One type is the six-axle electric locomotive first produced in 1961, and the other is a four-axle locomotive first produced in 1969. (See KITA CHOSEN KENKYU No 57 p 40 for photographs and other detailed data.) The tractive power of the later is poor but, having four axles, it can be used in mountainous areas.

Significance of "Red Flag No 6"

Judging from photographs (see photo A), Red Flag No 6 does have eight axles, but it is a coupling of two units. That is, there is not one unit with eight axles, but rather two connected units of four axles each. A single unit of eight axles could not, of course, be used on the sharp curves of mountainous areas. The coupling of two four-axle units permits use on sharp curves. This photograph substantiates the newspaper's report that the Red Flag No 6 was developed for use on steep grades. It can therefore be said that the Red Flag No 6 was produced for the purpose of overcoming the problem of poor tractive power which was a weak point of the four-axle electric locomotive "Red Flag," which was also developed for steep grades.

Background for Development of the Red Flag No 6

- Electrification of North Korea's railroads has moved from the level areas and is now concentrated in the mountainous areas. As electrification of the railroads has progressed it has naturally become all the more necessary to have electric locomotives for use in the mountains. As stated above, the domestically produced four-axle Red Flag electric locomotive used in mountainous areas has poor tractive power and cannot pull large amounts of freight at one time. Thus a scene of transport on the Paektu Ch'ongnyon Line (between Kilchu and Hyesan) opened in September 1978 (see photo B) shows two four-axle Red Flag electric locomotives running connected. However, following the completion of this electrification it was revealed (in the 29 Mar 79 NODONG SINMUN) that in March 1979 the Supreme People's Assembly planned to send one six-axle Red Flag electric locomotive remodeled for mountain use to the Paektu Ch'ongnyon Line and 10 others to other lines. (Note: Since MINJU CHOSON on 27 November 1979

made it clear that Red Flag 5158 was operating on the Paektu Ch'ongnyon Line, it is assumed to be the remodeled electric locomotive.) This indicates a shortage of electric locomotives for use in mountainous areas. Thus it can be said that necessity is the mother of Red Flag No 6. Red Flag No 6 is, however, similar to the two connected four-axle Red Flag electric locomotives seen in photo B. If that is the case, it should be enough to increase production of four-axle electric locomotives. However, this electric locomotive was developed through North Korea's own efforts and soon after development, production was suspended because of defective units. Thus production cannot be increased. A substitute for it was developed next. (HWABO, 29 May 1977) It is clear from research materials of that time that the unit was divided into two parts and that no power was applied to the foremost and rearmost wheels. Then in April 1979 the electric locomotive "Mangyongdae" was produced at the Kim Chongt'ae plant. (KITA CHOSEN NO KOGYO, Vol I, p 62 rev) No photographs or descriptions of the "Mangyongdae" were reported in North Korean media so the details are unknown, but in view of the aforementioned it is supposed the unit was divided into two parts. Since the present "Red Flag No 6" is a coupling of two electric locomotives, the idea is the same as that of a unit divided into two parts. Consequently production of the new electric locomotive is planned in line with the basic policy of a "unit divided into two parts." But because the Mangyongdae and the Red Flag No 6 have different names, it is thought that the Mangyongdae was defective and was not officially adopted, and that the Red Flag No 6 is an improvement based on the Mangyongdae. It can hardly be said, however, that adequate time or money has been used in developing the Red Flag No 6; ultimately it is mere pretense, and it is inconceivable that there will be further production.

The construction of this Red Flag No 6, simply stated, has each of the eight axle independent to facilitate turning curves; each turns freely on a pin at its center. Wear of rail and wheel is reduced by this means. Because the play is too great in the locomotive 5158 mentioned in the note, it tends to cause derailments. No derailments have been reported, but such incidents are conceivable, and that is seen as accelerating the development of the Red Flag No 6.

Mirim Lockgate Power Plant

Tokyo KITA CHOSEN KENKYU in Japanese Vol 7 No 72, Jul-Aug 80 pp 53-55

[Text] During the fourth session of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly which met 3 March 1980 it was revealed that the Mirim Lockgate Power Plant was under construction and that the construction of the Nangang Power Plant is being planned.

Significance of the Mirim Lockgate Power Plant

Since the oil shock North Korea has increased efforts to construct small and medium-scale power plants, and has been particularly active in constructing energy-conserving power plants which make use of tidal energy and waterways. Thus the Taean Tidal Power Plant, a test plant, has been constructed in the

Tae'an area of Namp'o-Tae'an. (See KITA CHOSEN KENKYU, No 63, p 21.) In addition, a tidal power plant (160 megawatt output) is planned for Unyul in South Hwanghae Province. All together some four special power plants using tidal energy or waterways are under construction or in planning. (See fig 2) Thus the Mirim Lockgate Power Plant was constructed as part of a series of energy conservation measures.

Mirim Lockgate Power Plant System

The Mirim Lockgate Power Plant is constructed across the Taedong River which flows through Mirim in the Sadong District of Pyongyang about north latitude $39^{\circ} 2'$. (see fig 1) As shown in the photograph, there are about 13 lockgates which create a drop of about 5 meters. The lockgate is topped by a two-lane road which enables automobile traffic between Mirim and the Taesong District on the opposite bank. The lockgates can be easily opened and closed for high tides, low tides and floods. On the Mirim side of the lockgate bridge is a water course for the waters of the Taedong River face a 5 meter drop at the lockgate; the plan is to use this water to generate electricity. The output of a power plant of this size is expected to be no more than 1 megawatt, the same as the Tae'an Tidal Power Plant.

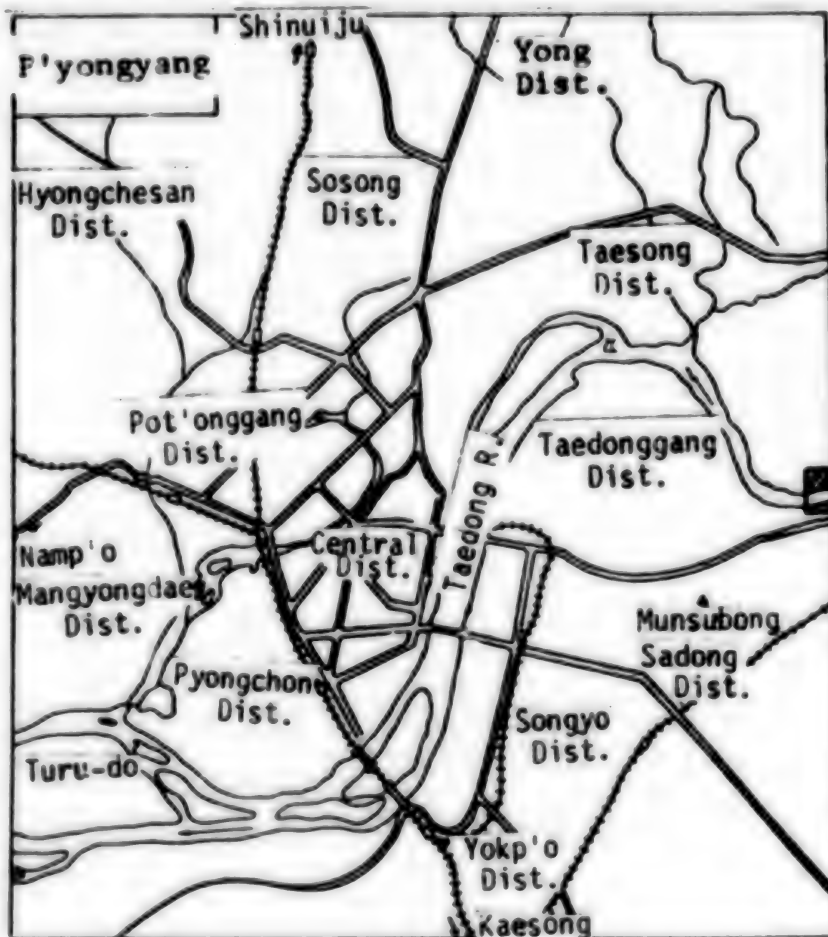


Fig. 1: Site of Mirim Lockgate Power Plant (shaded area is supposed location)



Fig. 2: Sites of special power plants

Key:

- (1) Mirim Lockgate Power Plant
- (2) Taean Tidal Power Plant
- (3) U'nyul Tidal Power Plant (Joint Research Center for International Relations designation--in planning)
- (4) Nangang Power Plant (in planning)

Construction Organization for Mirim Lockgate Power Plant

According to the 3 July 1980 issue of NODONG SINMUN, this power plant was constructed by a People's Army unit. The paper revealed elsewhere that Sin Chung-gil, Kwak Song-tok and Yi Kwang-nok had responsibility for a "unit" which took part in the construction. We have not been able to ascertain what this "unit" is, but in any case it is thought that the construction was carried out by an engineering unit (battalion class) of the People's Army.

Nangang Power Plant

The name of the Nangang Power Plant indicates that it crosses the Nangang River which flows into the Taedong River from the left just upstream of Mirim. It is still on the drawing boards, and as of 10 August there had been no reports of this plant.

Lockgates of Mirim Power Plant (NODONG SINMUN 3 July 1980)



9601

CSO: 4105

DPRK REPORTS ON POWERPLANT CONSTRUCTION

SK301018 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011-00T 30 Dec 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Dec (KCNA)--A gigantic thermal power plant is taking shape at fast pace in Chongjin, a northern port city on the east coast of the country.

This thermal power plant will supply sufficient electric power to the metallurgical establishments in the northern region such as the Kim Chaek iron and steel works and the Musan mine and to the chemical, machine-building and mining industrial establishments there and greatly contribute to introducing a central heating system for dwelling houses in Chongjin.

Meanwhile, the Pukchange thermal power plant with a capacity of 1.2 million kw is being expanded. In a little more than one month, the constructors carried out a vast-scale excavation for groundwork, concrete tamping and assembling of prefab parts and are creating a high speed in the construction project on the ground and assembling of steel structures.

Many power stations have cropped up in Korea over the last one year since the 19th plenary meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea which set forth tasks for building dams across rivers and erecting many hydropower stations.

The large-scale Taedonggang power station No 1 which had been under construction was commissioned and many small- and medium-size hydropower stations have taken shape.

This year North Pyongan Province started the construction of power stations of 15 more than had been planned and has already put into operation more than 10 of them. In Chagang Province more than 20 small and medium power stations were put under construction, some of which have already been commissioned. In Paekam County, Yanggang Province, 7 of the 8 projects of small and medium power stations which started this year have been completed. The county plans to build 20 power stations of this category by 1982.

A number of small and medium power stations are under construction in other provinces including north and south Hwanghae provinces. Korea with its fairly abundant power resources plans to build hydraulic, thermal, atomic, tidal and sluice-gate power stations on a large scale to hit the target of 100,000 million kwh of electricity in the 1980's.

CSO: 4120

DPRK REPORTS SUCCESSES IN CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

SK251121 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 25 Dec 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Dec (KCNA)—The Munsu Street Grand in scale is now under construction on the bank of the Taedong-gang River in Pyongyang.

Multi-storied apartment houses for more than a dozen thousand flats and a number of public buildings boasting of modern architectural beauty will make their appearance in the street. Its construction is now progressing at fast pace after it began on November 7.

In the past decade, more than 40 large-scale industrial buildings covering above one million square metres, 50 or more monumental public buildings, the grand and beautiful metro, more than 20 housing estates of tall flats, new roads and many historic sites and recreation centres came into being in Pyongyang.

The grand and modern Pyongyang maternity hospital and the Changgwang health complex, the Changgwang street with 20-30 storied apartment houses and many other buildings erected this year added new looks to the appearance of the capital.

Our country steadily increases the investment in capital construction. The state investment in capital construction in the industrial domain grew this year by 16.6 percent and that in housing construction by 30 percent as against last year.

With the thorough implementation of the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea on concentrating, specializing and industrializing construction, a vast capital construction is making headway successfully.

This year witnessed the completion of the Taean heavy machine combine, the second stage project of the Ponghwa chemical factory, the factory No 121, the Hoenyong kraft paper mill, refrigerating plants, building materials production bases, power stations and many other industrial establishments of different domains of the national economy and the appearance of many residential quarters.

In this course, the nation's economic potential has grown beyond comparison and our people are enjoying to their heart's content a plentiful and cultured life under better living conditions.

During the last ten years a large number of industrial establishments and monumental edifices were built in Korea.

In the six-year plan period, 1,055 modern factories and numerous workshops cropped up in the industrial domain. Sariwon, Chongjin, Sinuiju and other provincial seats changed their appearance as modern towns, and the county seats, workers settlements and villages were built more beautifully.

The first two years of the Second Seven-Year Plan (1978-1984) saw the completion of nearly 6,000 objects of industrial construction.

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

PROSPECTS FOR MINERAL RESOURCE EXPLORATION DISCUSSED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 21 Sep 80 p 4

[Article by Kim Sok-t'ae: "New Exploration Prospects for Mineral Resources"]

[Text] Thanks to the wise guidance and great concern of the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, geological exploration in our country has been extended not only to overground and underground but also to the seas. It is thus making great contributions to the self-sufficient national economic construction of the nation.

The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, taught us as follows: "Our country is a maritime nation surrounded by seas on its three sides. It is a proud and rewarding duty of our people who live in a maritime nation, particularly of those who live near the sea coast, to conquer the vast seas and to develop the abundant resources of the seas."

It is an extremely rewarding task for our people who live in a maritime nation to conquer the seas and to actively develop and utilize inexhaustible mineral resources under the sea.

Today the development and utilization of mineral resources under the sea is posed as an important problem. It is related to the fact that the worldwide demands for raw materials and fuel resources are increasing every day due to the rapid development of the economy.

According to data available during the 1950-1975 period the worldwide demand for iron resources was increased by more than three times, for copper by more than five times, and for nickel by more than four times. The demands for other metals as well are being daily increased.

Now, underground mineral resources are distributed with a certain natural law. It is not that they are found everywhere in inexhaustible quantities.

In many countries once large-scale mines have been closed down or have been depleted. Moreover, also the grades of ores excavated at mines are not basically better than before. As an example, in the case of copper resources, only 50 years ago ores with a high grade of about 5 percent were excavated, but ores excavated now are of lower grades.

On the other hand, as resources in land have been developed for a long time, the possibility of discovering new resources of larger scales than today's has become relatively small.

Needless to say, given the condition that geology and exploration means have been highly modernized and developed, exploration is being carried out in deeper underground strata and in uninhabited places. But in terms of investment, time, and economic efficacy conditions for their utilization are calculated to be more difficult.

For this reason scientists are concentrating their research on developing and utilizing solar energy which can replace mineral resources, particularly fossil fuel resources.

Together with it, we have built up great expectations on many sea mineral resources in incalculable quantities in the vast space, although they have not been explored yet.

The seas cover 71 percent of the surface area of the earth.

Therefore, the mineral resources of the seas must be estimated to be several times more than those of land. If we add to these metals melted in sea water and salts, all these resources are estimated to be of vast quantities.

Today many scientists call sea water a "liquified mineral."

Sea water contains about 80 different chemical elements.

Scientists have calculated that 1,000 tons of sea water contains 23 tons of salt, 4 tons of sulfate soda, and other types of salt and elements.

There are many large-scale salt pans on our west coast. Many products, including salt and brine, are made there.

Today sea water is the source of salt, bittern, potassium, bromine, and iodine. As a practical example, the average quantity of bromine contained in sea water is 65 grams per ton of sea water. It is equivalent to more than 10 times the bromine found in the crust of the earth. Throughout the world 70 percent of the annual production of bromine is derived from sea water.

Undersea resources are classified into several categories according to the characteristics of their deposit and position. But for the sake of convenience they can be divided into coastal mineral resources, continental shelf mineral resources, and deep sea mineral resources.

Coastal mineral resources are produced through the process of rocks being crushed and transported by the constant movement of waves and currents, and then being piled up at certain places. Minerals are sorted in water according to specific gravity, size, and form. Magnetic iron ore, zircon ore, garnet, rutile ore, and tin ore are some of them. As these minerals are found in the

still unsolidified sand of the sea, they are also called sea drift sand minerals. Sea drift sand minerals are related in many ways to the geology of land. For instance, where igneous rocks, metamorphic rocks, and others are transported and weathered are found magnetic iron ore and titanium ore. Also garnet, sillimanite, and staurolite, and other hardened minerals are accumulated, and in certain areas tin ore and diamonds are also found. Natural gold with a specific gravity of as much as 19 is transported in a small plate form along the river flow to the sea to form sand gold plates. Also veins of gold from beaches and islands are weathered and sunk to the bottom of nearby seas.

All these sea drift sand minerals are being excavated as precious resources to be used in modern industries and technical development.

In continental shelves are deposited many fossil fuel resources.

Generally, a sea bed lying along the periphery of land, less than 200 meters deep with a gentle slope, is called a continental shelf. The composition of the crust of the continental shelf is similar to that of land so that mineral resources buried in the continental shelf are the same as those in land.

The area of the continental shelves is as much as 5.5 percent of the entire area of the earth. This vast region has been formed by the accumulation of the alluvial strata over a long geological period. In it are found large quantities of crude oil and other natural gas and coal resources.

According to data available, during the 1 year period of 1977, 33 percent of the world's crude oil was extracted from the continental shelf. It is reported that in the year 2000, 50 percent of the petroleum production of the world will be crude oil from the continental shelf.

Even at the bottom of the sea, such as the Pacific, which is more than 3,000 meters deep, blocks of iron and manganese are found in unlimited quantities. These blocks contain high-grade manganese, nickel, cobalt and others.

Highly developed scientific technology not only makes it possible to investigate and secure sea minerals, but also prepares a technological basis for resolving many difficult problems posed in development.

In our seas are found many and diverse mineral resources in abundance, and the prospects for their development are extremely good.

The great leader has regarded the exploration of underground resources as the first process of industry, and has proposed a chuche policy for geological exploration. He has provided the geological exploration sector with numerous exploration facilities and physical exploration equipment, and exploration vessels. Thanks to his profound concern, our geological exploration workers are now able to explore and mobilize large quantities of resources in the air, in the sea, and under the ground.

On our east and west coasts are found many extremely large-scale drift sand resources.

In the Kumip'o, Monggump'o, Koamp'o, and Paekch'on areas on our west coast and in the Nahung area on our east coast is found good-quality silica sand in unlimited quantities. Silica sand from these areas is being extracted as a raw material for glass manufacturing. Because of the uniform granular size of the silica sand from these areas it is well known throughout the world. It is now being used in the manufacturing of optical lenses, eyeglasses, and high-quality glass.

A characteristic of drift sand mineral resources is that once they are excavated, similar quantities pile up again after a certain period of time.

Thus as a matter of fact, in mineral resources we have an advantage of continuous excavation.

If we are to use silica sand gained by excavating strongly hardened silica rocks and by crushing and processing them to use them as a raw material at a glass plant, labor and materials needed for it would be several times more compared to the use of silica sand from the beaches.

Besides this, coastal silica sand is preciously used not only as a construction material but also as sand for casting. Ballstone, a very useful decorative material for buildings from the Iwon area, is in a similar situation.

Also as sea drift sand material resources are mentioned garnet which is known as a good-quality grinding material, sand gold, sand iron, tin ore, and zircon ore.

In addition, we have achieved valuable successes in the task of producing various salts, including common salt, and extracting various elements, from sea water. We expect that in the future we will produce them on a larger scale.

Future prospects for the mineral resources of the continental shelf are more promising.

On our east, west, and south coasts are formed large continental shelves.

In them are deposited various mineral resources in inexhaustible quantities.

Truly, the problem of developing and utilizing sea mineral resources in our country surrounded by seas on its three sides is not only a responsible task of our era but also a heritage to be handed down to future new generations.

Scientists and technicians in various scientific fields must highly uphold the programmatic instructions of the great leader, emulate the models of the hidden heroes. Moreover, they must resolve scientific technological problems with the spirit of self-reliance and sturdy struggle. They must further strengthen cooperative research so as to satisfactorily resolve with foresight the problem of land mineral resources and sea minerals to meet the demand for transforming the people's economy in the chuche style.

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

DPRK INDUSTRY DEVELOPS RAPIDLY

SK231551 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1526 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Dec (KCNA)--The industrial output in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea grew at the high annual rate of 15.9 per cent over the last 10 years, surpassing by far that in the 1960's.

This is a brilliant fruition which our people have made by developing the nation's economy fed with rich home raw materials and fuel on the stand of chuche.

In Korea, power industry and the production of chemical goods including chemical fertilizers and synthetic fibre have been developed in reliance upon home coal and raw material resources.

At the same time, an energetic struggle was waged to develop ferrous metallurgy on the basis of domestic fuel. Now the proportion of home supply of raw materials and fuel in our country is above 70 per cent.

The independence of power, metal, chemical, building materials and textile industries has been firmly guaranteed. And new industrial domains have come into being and many modern factories and enterprises have cropped up to further round off the departmental structure of the independent economy.

The industry of the country has formed a combined industrial system in which all realms of production from the extraction of raw materials to the production of finished goods are organically linked together.

The nation's chuche-based industry today supplies more satisfactorily all the heavy and light industrial goods needed for economic construction and the people's living.

The self-supply rate of machinery has reached 98 per cent and the stalls of the department stores and shops are stacked with home-made goods.

The potential of Korea's chuche-based industry is growing each day, with its production developing constantly at a high rate outside the world-wide economic fluctuation, knowing no "fuel crisis" or "power crisis."

The total industrial output value will jump 2.2 times in the period of the second seven-year plan.

When the long-range goals of socialist economic construction for the 1980's are attained, industrial output will be 3.1 times greater than the present figure, or 1,000 times as much as in 1946.

CSO: 4120

DPRK CHEMICAL INDUSTRY MAKES RAPID PROGRESS

SK231030 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Dec (KCNA)—The chemical industry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is making a fast progress today.

The orlon, polyethylene and phosphatic fertilizer industries and many other new domains have been founded and the existing chemical industrial centres readjusted and reinforced to lift our chemical industry to a level where it can fully meet the increasing demands of the national economy for diverse chemical products.

The six-year plan period witnessed the cropping up of new chemical fertilizer factories including a modernly-equipped urea fertilizer factory large in scale. During the first two years of the six-year plan a production capacity of over one million tons of phosphatic fertilizer relying on home resources was created. As a result, the target of 3 million tons of chemical fertilizers was hit ahead of schedule in 1975 and its qualitative composition was markedly improved. In recent years following the start of the second seven-year plan, the annual output of chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemicals grew at a fast rate to bring the application of chemical fertilizers per hectare of paddy and non-paddy fields up to 1.5 tons and the paddy area of weeding by chemical means up to 97 percent of the total.

In the six-year plan period the chemical fibre and synthetic resin production bases were readjusted and reinforced and the production capacity of vinalon and vinyl chloride rose to 50,000 tons each. The output of staple fibre and rayon also rose noticeably.

Oil refineries were built on the eastern and western regions of the country and new large-scale petrochemical centres took shape.

The six-year plan period saw a 2.3-fold jump in the production of medicaments.

Today the nation's chemical industry turns out thousands of kinds of products including largely needed main chemical products, basic chemicals and catalyzers.

The support of chemical industry to light industry, agriculture, building materials industry and other branches and its links with them have been strengthened and a proper balance among them has been ensured.

Bright is the prospect of the development of the chemical industry.

When the second seven-year plan is carried out, our country will reach a new higher stage in the realization of overall chemicalization.

In this period the output of chemical fibre will jump 1.8 times and synthetic resin two times. The output of chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemicals will also grow by leaps and bounds.

In the 1980's our country will turn out 7 million tons of chemical fertilizers annually.

CSO: 4120

MACHINE-BUILDING INDUSTRY PROGRESSES AT FAST RATE

SK221118 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Dec (KCNA)—The machine-building industry of Korea is progressing at a fast rate. In recent years the state has steadily increased investments in this domain, markedly raising its production capacity.

The ordered equipment production capacity at present is more than 3.5 times than in 1977.

This year the machine-building industry has turned out a great number of highly efficient modern machines such as powerful electric locomotive of new type, large-size salting base ship, large crane ship, heavy-duty lorry, oil pressure excavator, oil-pressure high-speed deep-boring machine, 5,000-ton plate press, large oxygen separator and automatic lathe.

This has helped energetically promote the modernization of the national economy and further increase the potential of the machine-building industry this year.

Now our country meets 98 percent of its demands for machinery with home products. The machine-building industry of Korea supplies such large machines and equipment as hydraulic and thermal power generating equipment, large-size rolling equipment, special large high-pressure chemical equipment and large-size machine tools and complete sets of plants for different domains of the national economy.

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

LIGHT INDUSTRY GROWS MORE POWERFUL

SK311549 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1528 GMT 31 Dec 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 31 Dec (KCNA)—The light industry of Korea having all branches including the textile, daily necessities and food industries is fully meeting the demand of the working people for consumer goods with its own production.

With the successful implementation of the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea on developing the medium- and small-scale local industry side by side with the large-scale centrally controlled industry, there have been built an average of more than 20 local industrial factories relying on locally available raw materials in each city and country of the country along with a large number of modernly-equipped central light industrial factories.

The local industrial factories now account for more than half of the nation's total consumer goods production.

In recent years the material and technical foundations of light industry have been substantially consolidated.

The equipment of the existing textile mills have been further replenished to increase their production capacity and new large-scale textile industry bases and chemical fibre production bases have taken shape.

A large cornstarch factory has been built in each province and a comprehensively mechanised riced-corn mill in every city and country.

The television set factory, the wrist watch factory and modernly-equipped daily necessities factories which have cropped up in recent years are producing a large quantity of high quality goods for cultural use and daily use to further improve our people's lives.

Over the last decade the country's production of consumer goods has increased 3.7 times.

Korea will raise the annual output of fabrics to 800 million metres, shoes to 100 million pairs and sugar produced by use of domestic raw materials to more than 300,000 tons by 1984, the target year of the present seven-year plan.

In the 1980's Korea will further consolidate the material and technical foundations of the light industry to bring about a new turn in the production of mass consumption goods.

In particular, the annual output of fabrics will reach 1,500 million metres.

CSO: 4120

LAND RECLAMATION PROJECT DESCRIBED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 4 Nov 80 p 3

[Article by staff reporter Ho Kyong-ok: "More Reclaimed Land! In Sonch'on County"]

[Text] In his report to the 6th Party Congress, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song instructed as follows:

"In order to increase agricultural production, the tideland reclamation project and the new land reclamation movement must be vigorously launched so as to continuously increase the size of the reclaimed lands."

Having ardently accepted the great leader's programmatic instructions in their highly throbbing hearts, the party functionaries and the agricultural workers of Sonch'on County have launched a rewarding struggle to occupy the top level of 15 million tons of grains, united as one.

Declaring that one of the important measures to increase grain production is to reclaim tideland and speedily plant seeds there, the county party committee functionaries took the workers of the concerned fields with them and rushed to Sokhwa tideland where only a dike had been built.

Braving the incessantly blowing bitter cold western sea wind, the workers and the mechanized vanguards from the county's civil engineering construction office measured approximately 100 li of water, drafted a bold plan of constructing numerous standardized plots and began the construction works without delay.

Deeply studying the party congress reports and thus furthering their awareness of the importance of their missions, the mechanized vanguards from the county's civil engineering and construction office reaffirmed their determination to lead the other workers to tackle difficult tasks, bravely meet problems head on and complete these vast combat tasks before the soil freezes.

At the site, the functionaries from the county party committee, the county cooperative farms management committee and other county level organizations are vigorously launching a political indoctrination program to teach the masses the 10 brilliant major prospective goals for the construction of a socialist economy that were in the report to the party congress. Like a melting pot, the construction site is swirling and boiling with excitement.

Drawing in their minds the high rising grain stalks ladden with a bumper harvest each year, the bulldozer operators including Yi Ch'un-hyon, Kim Hyo-paek and Kim Ch'ang-hyon are working in detail on plots so as to get the most effective use out of them and so that seeds can be sown next spring.

The functionaries are boldly planning and vigorously supporting all construction work in step with the combatants, whose morale is sky-high.

"Almost every day ferocious sea winds rush on us and mud gets in our way. But, this is not much of a problem to us, for we are armed with the burning loyalty and revolutionary determination to implement the farsighted programs of the great leader of this land."

These are the words of Comrade Sung Ch'i-un who is in command of the construction work at the site.

Under the dauntless spirit of the mechanized vanguards who operate the steering columns following the examples set by the unsung heroes who had thoroughly displayed their revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and endurance of hardships, the land to bear the bumper harvest is expanding every day.

When the flames of water depth measuring and plot adjustment works were burning vigorously at the Sokhwa tideland reclamation project site, the county cooperative farm management committee functionaries went to Simi Island aboard a ship.

There they discovered more than 50 chongbo of tideland suitable for a reclamation project that could be carried out immediately by the county itself.

The ardent and overwhelming spirit of the functionaries and the agricultural worker who strive for the continuous increase of grain production by reclaiming more tideland are resulting in more renovations at every construction site.

Where there is cooperative farm land the mass movement to reclaim new land through various methods is being vigorously launched throughout the county.

Under the guidance of the party organizations and with the support from the three-revolutions team, the Sambong cooperative farm members who launched the new land reclamation movement have discovered 8 chongbo of new land within a few days.

The functionaries and the agricultural workers of Sonch'on County who were not satisfied with just the results of their efforts, are brilliantly bringing to fruition this year's bumper crop and at the same time continuing their vigorous struggle to increase reclaimed land even by an inch.

DEVELOPMENTS NOTED IN FISHING INDUSTRY

SK181535 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1505 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Dec (KCNA)--The Korean fishermen who have entered into the winter fishing operations are making a big haul these days, raising fish catch entering December over 1.3 times as against the same period last year. In particular, the Wonsan Fishery Station caught in the first half of this month four times as much fish as in the life period of last year.

The country's fishing industry has made a big stride over the past ten years. Many fishing ports on the East Coast have been reconstructed on an expansion basis and more than ten new fishing bases built near fishing grounds of the West Sea.

With rapid development of the shipbuilding industry fishing fleets have been firmly built up with large and modern fishing boats, such as over 10,000-ton processing mother-ships, 5,000-ton refrigerator-transport ships, 3,750-ton stern trawlers and 450-ton all-purpose trawlers. The number of fishing boats increased 1.7 times in the past decade. Medium and small fishing boats have been reconditioned into all-purpose fishing boats to catch more fish, not restricted by seasonal and fishing conditions.

The aquatic output of our country has grown year after year to hit its target envisaged in the six-year plan (1971-1976) 10 months ahead of schedule. Last year's aquatic output reached nearly 2 million tons to raise per capita daily supply to 300 grams. The fish processing industry has likewise made rapid advance.

Modern freezing plants, cold storages and processing plants have been built in the fish pools and consumer bases and refrigerator trains and refrigerator transport cars have been introduced to establish a well-regulated supply system up to mountainous villages of the inland area.

In the 1980's Korea will raise the yearly aquatic output to 5 million tons. Then, the per capita daily supply of aquatic products will reach over 700 grams.

CSO: 4120

DPRK REAPS BUMPER HARVEST IN 1980

SK230522 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1526 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Dec (KCNA)—Bumper crops were reaped this year, too, in the countryside of Korea which sees a bountiful harvest every year with the great chuche method of farming coming into full bloom.

A rich harvest of grain, fruits, vegetables and an abundant production of meat were reported from intermediary and mountain areas along with a plentiful harvest of rice in the plain areas.

Now the farmers are summing up the year's farming with joy over bumper crops.

An average of 10.6 tons of grain plus a large amount of money went to each household on the Naerin Cooperative Farm, Chaeryong County, South Hwanghae Province, an average of 9 tons 354 kilogrammes of grain plus a big amount of money on the Sangha Cooperative Farm, Songchon County, South Pyongan Province, and an average of 9 tons 307 kilogrammes of grain and a large amount of money on the Kwapyong Cooperative Farm, Yongbyon County, North Pyongan Province, which summed up the yearly farming recently.

The Okdo Cooperative Farm, Yonggang County, Nampo Municipality, shared out an average of 9 tons of grain and a large amount of money to each household, the Kimdae Cooperative Farm, Nangnang District, Pyongyang, an average of 8 tons 115 kilogrammes of grain and 1,600 won in cash and the Sancha Cooperative Farm, Ichon County, Kwangwon Province, an average of 7 tons of grain and 2,500 won in cash.

Having reaped bumper crops and received big income shares under the deep solicitude of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung and the glorious party centre, the farmers in all parts of the country are energetically accelerating preparations for next year's farming, setting themselves a high goal of grain output for next year to attain the grain target of 13 million tons put forward by the historic Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

CSO: 4120

BRIEFS

KWP CC GREETES VINALON COMPLEX--Pyongyang, 31 Dec (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sent a message of thanks to the workers, technicians and office employees of the February 8 Vinalon Complex and the three-revolution team members dispatched there. In the message the Central Committee of the party pointed out that they had registered a proud success in completing the project of making the electric carbide oven air-tight requiring a large labour force and fund in a little more than one year through a mass movement by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and expressed satisfaction over and highly praised it. The Central Committee of the party said that the workers, technicians and office employees there and the three-revolution team members should firmly establish the monolithic ideological system of the party, unconditionally and thoroughly implement the party's lines and policies and make all efforts to build the complex into a model factory of chuche industry. A ceremony for conveying the message of thanks of the Central Committee of the party was held on December 29 on the spot. [Text] [SK310700 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0345 GMT 31 Dec 80]

YEAR-END DISTRIBUTION INCREASES--Pyongyang, 2 Dec (KCNA)--A bumper harvest visited the Chongsan-bol plain, a land of glory, this year, too, bringing rich income shares to the peasants. The agricultural working people there did all farming on a scientific and technical basis in accordance with the chuche method of farming and overcame the whimsical weather caused by the influence of the cold front this year to increase the per hectare yield by 213 kg in rice and 1.69 tons in maize above the peak year. The farm overfulfilled its state assignments on all indices of agricultural production such as grain, vegetables, fruits, meat and cocoons. On November 27, the farm summed up the rich farming, distributing an average of 10.6 tons of grain and a large amount of money to each household. The per household grain share on the Chongsan Cooperative Farm is on the yearly increase. [Text] [SK021135 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004 GMT 2 Dec 80]

SEA FISHING RESULTS--Pyongyang, 15 Nov--The East Sea of Korea is now animated with winter fishing. The catch in recent ten odd days is double the amount in the like period of last year. The fisheries commission has nimbly concentrated the fishing boats on the fishing grounds and actively organised the fishing operations with the earlier advent of the winter fishing season than usual this year. The Kosong Fishery Station, Kangwon Province, hauled in the first 10 days 3.5 times as much fish as in the same period of last year. The Chongjin Fishery Station caught 70 tons at maximum per netting by waging the operation in a big way. All the fishery stations in south and north Hamgyong provinces, too, keep increasing their catch. [SK160242 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1040 GMT 15 Nov 80]

FARM YEARLY ACCOUNT SETTLEMENT--Pyongyang, 15 Nov--The Mangyongdae Cooperative Farm in Mangyongdae District, Pyongyang, which again reaped a bumper harvest this year summed up its yearly farming on November 11 and distributed an average of 7 tons 380 kg of grain plus 4,545 won in cash to each household. The cooperative farm recorded a peak harvest this year, successfully overcoming the influence of the cold front, by doing the farm work on a scientific and technical basis as required by the chuche method of farming. The per-hectare yield was 284 kg higher than last year in rice and 2 tons 670 kg higher in maize. A rich harvest was gathered not only in grain crops but also in vegetables, fruits and all other farm produce. The farm fulfilled this year's targets at 105.9 percent in grain crops, 121.8 percent in vegetables, 106.5 percent in meat and 101.2 percent in fruits. [SK160242 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1543 GMT 15 Nov 80]

CSO: 4120

N.KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

BUDDHISTS FEDERATION HOLDS CENTRAL MEETING

SK271052 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 27 Dec 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 Dec (KCNA)--A central meeting for celebrating the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Buddhists Federation was held on December 25 at the meeting hall of the federation.

The meeting was attended by Pak Tae-ho, chairman, and Hong Hwa-tu, vice-chairman, of the Central Committee of the Korean Buddhists Federation, central and local functionaries of the federation and Buddhists.

Chairman Pak Tae-ho made a report at the meeting. Over the past 35 years since the founding of the Korean Buddhists Federation the entire Buddhists in the northern half of the republic, under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation, are leading a happy life to their heart's content, together with the entire people, with nothing to desire more, while enjoying a free religious life.

He went on: Today the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique harshly suppress the religious men, restricting the freedom of religious activities in South Korea.

The puppet clique brutally persecute Buddhism embracing 14 million believers in South Korea. They passed a heavy penalty of 20 years upon monk Ko Un-tae for the mere reason that he fought for democracy, human rights and national reunification and commit all manner of outrages, arresting and imprisoning a number of clergymen and priests who go against the grain with them, expelling them from religious bodies and confiscating properties of religious associations.

Without achieving the country's reunification, the reporter said, the misfortunes of our nation and the sufferings of all the fellow countrymen including the Buddhists of the south caused by division cannot be done away with.

All the Buddhists and people of all walks of life in the north and south and abroad should unite as one under the banner of national reunification, despite the difference in ideology, idea and religion, and turn out as one man in a sacred struggle for implementing the new national reunification proposal for the accomplishment of the cause of national reunification by means of founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by President Kim Il-song, he stressed.

For the accomplishment of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the U.S. imperialists occupation of South Korea and their "two Koreas" plot must be brought to an end and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique, the butcher of the nation and truculent enemy of reunification, be overthrown, he declared.

He strongly demanded that the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique unconditionally and immediately release Kim Tae-chung, Ko Un-tae and all other illegally imprisoned democratic figures and patriots and step down at once from "power" as demanded by the South Korean people.

He also called upon all the Buddhists in the north and the south and abroad to actively take part in the work for founding such joint consultative body of the nation as the preparatory committee for the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo to accelerate the cause of national reunification.

The South Korean Buddhists must further strengthen the struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their stooge the Chon Tu-hwan gang of murderers, if they are to realize "Palgoyorak," the idea of Buddha, that is, the desire to get rid of hardships and enjoy happiness, the reporter stressed, and declared: the entire Buddhists in the northern half of the republic will render active support and encouragement to the just struggle of the South Korean Buddhists and people of all strata in their valiant and just struggle for the democratization of society and the country's peaceful reunification.

CSO: 4120

N.KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

BRIEFS

FOUNDING OF PYONGYANG COLLEGE--Pyongyang, 30 Dec (KCNA)--The Pyongyang Fine Arts College marked the 30th anniversary of its founding. The college has been strengthened and developed into a reliable training centre of talented artists of *chuche* type firmly armed with the *chuche* idea and the literary and art policy of the Workers' Party of Korea. The college has reared a large number of artists who are playing an important role in building socialist national fine arts by thoroughly carrying into practice the party's *chuche*-based literary and art policy, upholding the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The teachers and students of the college have made an active contribution to developing the *chuche*-based fine arts by participating in the construction of such edifices designed under a far-reaching plan as the grand Mansudae monument, the international friendship exhibition and the wall painting of the Pyongyang Metro and in the creation of art works. A meeting marking the 30th anniversary of the founding of the college was held on December 29. It was attended by Comrade Kwang Chang-yop, and Yi Chang-son and other personages concerned as well as teachers and students of the college. A congratulatory message sent by the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea to the teachers and students of the Pyongyang Fine Arts College was conveyed at the meeting. [Text] [SK301012 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 30 Dec 80]

PUBLISHING HOUSE CELEBRATION--A report meeting commemorating the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Publishing House of Higher Educational Materials was held at the 8 February Cultural Hall on 13 December. Placed at the front of the meeting place was a portrait of the great leader of our party and people, Comrade Kim Il-song. Also displayed were slogans reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live the glorious Korean Workers' Party!" Besides Comrade So Yum-sok, functionaries concerned, reporters and editors of the Publishing House of Higher Educational Materials and workers from publishing and press organizations in Pyongyang attended the meeting. The report meeting began with a chorus from the song of Marshal Kim Il-song. A letter of congratulations which the KWP Central Committee and the DPRK Government had sent to the reporters and editorial workers of the publishing house was read. A gift to the publishing house was presented, and the order of National Palg, First Class, was conferred on it. Orders and medals of the republic were also conferred on the reporters and editorial workers of the publishing house. (No Pong-chum) made a report. [Excerpts] [SK170504 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0000 GMT 15 Dec 80]

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS FOR GENETIC ENGINEERING TO BE SOUGHT

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 26 Oct 80 p 5

[Article by Kang Won-ho: "Genetic Engineering and Its Prospects"]

[Text] Under today's conditions in which science and technology are advancing rapidly, the honorable task confronting our scientists is the task of bolstering the chucheization, modernization and scientification of the people's economy, on one hand by opening up new scientific fields, and on the other, by further intensifying research, in order that the latest science and technology be broadly applied.

The great Comrade Kim Il-song instructed in the report of the Sixth Party Congress as follows:

"In order to open up new scientific fields and to have the fruits of the newest science and technology broadly applied in the people's economy, we must perform research with a view to the future. We will have to put our strength into bringing about the advancement of cytologic engineering, genetic engineering, ultra-high pressure physics, and cryogenic physics; into the development of new energy forms such as nuclear energy and solar energy; into deep research into lasers and plasma; and into bringing about their wide utilization in the people's economy."

The great leader has, by his perceptive analysis of the present era's trends in scientific advancement, presented wise principles for the development of cytologic engineering and genetic engineering in the field of biology.

The policy of advancing genetic engineering which the great leader has presented is an exceedingly wise policy which can bring about a new revolutionary conversion in the various sectors which focus upon living things—agriculture and animal husbandry, medicine and microbial industries, etc., through the active development and application of new technologies and methods for controlling the heredity of organisms.

Genetic engineering may be defined as the technologies and methods for making organisms which possess new characteristics by removing the genetic material from within the cell, changing it in a test tube through physical and chemical methods, and then replacing it in the cell.

Genetic engineering is the pragmatic branch of molecular biology (that branch of biology which studies the actual state of life on the molecular level) which has arisen with a mandate to utilize all of the fruits of molecular biology, which has developed rapidly in recent years, in solving practical problems.

In recent years truly tremendous results have been achieved in the field of molecular biology.

In particular, molecular biology has made clear the genetic phenomenon's material character and its linking which transmits the form and qualities of preceding generations to future ones.

Consequently, at this point in time, the genetic material with an extremely high molecular weight, included within the nucleus of the cell, has been verified as deoxyribonucleic acid [DNA] and it has also been made clear that the essence of the genes is stored in code form within the DNA molecule and the links which these accomplish are also becoming known precisely.

Results like these give us the potential to control the genetic phenomenon precisely by physical and chemical methods in directions which we ourselves may wish.

That is, it [genetic engineering] enables us to remove the DNA from an organism, change the genes which it holds within its molecule in a test tube, and fix it up anew; then put the changed genetic material again in an organism, enabling it to manifest various new forms and characteristics.

Genetic engineering, just by going on further and developing the technologies and methods of all these processes, will meet the important goal of producing new organisms possessing characteristics even more useful than by these methods; the research in this field generally began in early 1970.

Of course, the hybridization method has been applied as a method of fixing up useful genes in new forms and producing new organisms since long ago.

However, one cannot focus on just the target genes by this method. The reason is that numerous genes are together in one bundle within the cell and behave accordingly. Consequently, in order to obtain new organisms by this hybridization method long hours and considerable effort must be expended.

But, following a fixed plan in genetic engineering, we will be able to remove the DNA which is the genetic material from an organism and, by a method which causes change in a test tube, remove some of the non-useful genes, or by a method of adding new, useful genes and then placing the changed genetic material in a cell, we will be able to control the genetic phenomenon completely in accordance with the will of man chemically and technologically.

The basic agents employed in genetic engineering are the enzymes (subtraction enzyme and ligase), which perform the functions of removing or attaching

certain target genes in the DNA molecule, which is the genetic material, and gene-carriers which transport the appropriate genes within the cell.

The basic agents such as these which are employed in genetic engineering currently are largely derived from microbes.

The methods of removing the genetic material from organisms and adding various fragments to them are all basic biochemical methods.

Genetic engineering is not only broadening our knowledge concerning the structure and composition of genes and their functions and broadening our understanding of life, but also it is opening up new prospects in practical fields such as easily manufacturing various valuable materials economically, producing new organisms, and curing genetic diseases, etc.

Genetic engineering is giving us the potential to produce large quantities of various valuable materials, such as hormones, industrially.

The hormone insulin, which is widely used in the clinical sector, up until now is being obtained for use with difficulty by a method of extraction from the pancreases of domestic animals. However, coming to today, by transferring the insulin gene, which had been only in domestic animals, to a microbe by genetic engineering means, we have produced a new insulin-producing microbe. Consequently, the prospect for obtaining large quantities of insulin easily by means of culturing these microbes in a factory has been begun solidly.

In addition to this, genetic engineering is also succeeding in placing the genes which control the biosynthesis of various enzymes and amino acids, etc., in the cells of microbes.

Genetic engineering also is attracting a great deal of attention in the agricultural sector in connection with raising the productivity of agricultural products and it is being predicted that very interesting problems will be solved.

Of course, genetic engineering has been unable to touch higher level life forms so far, but in the not too distant future artificially producing new organisms such as plants which use the nitrogen which is in the air and grow even though nitrogen fertilizer is not given them is unfolding.

Moreover, in the public health sector, genetic engineering is providing the potential for completely curing genetic diseases which were incurable.

In truth, genetic engineering, which is opening up new fields of biology and taking an important position, is an extremely important field of science and technology which will be able to lay a firm material foundation for communism, which is mankind's highest ideal, and to contribute positively, raising living standards and promoting the public welfare.

Under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader and our glorious party scientific research into genetic engineering has already begun in our country, certain results are being achieved, and sufficient conditions and possibilities have been arranged to promote genetic engineering and are showing bright prospects.

All of our scientists must highly esteem the great leader's programmatic instructions and must faithfully recompense the party's enormous political confidence and consideration with new scientific research results by totally sacrificing all of their energy and intellect in opening up and developing new fields of science and technology such as genetic engineering.

7929

CSO: 4108

DEVELOPMENT OF CELL ENGINEERING URGED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 2 Nov 80 p 4

[Article by On Yong-sop: "Cell Engineering: Today and Tomorrow"]

[Text] It is one of the most honorable and rewarding tasks placed before our scientists to open up new scientific fields and advance promising research with a view to the future, so as to utilize the newest scientific techniques in the people's economy.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught us as follows: "We must make an effort to advance cell engineering, genetic engineering; ultra-high pressure physics and ultra-low temperature physics, develop new energy sources including atomic and solar energy, and deeply study lasers and plasma in order to apply them to the people's economy."

In his report to the sixth party congress, the great leader has given the programmatic task of advancing cell engineering.

The advancement of cell engineering, a revolutionary field in biology, is one of the important issues in successfully carrying out the basic task of the socialistic people's economy in the 1980's in order to further consolidate our nation's achievements, strongly provide material as well as technological basis suitable to completely victorious socialistic society and to raise the people's material and cultural living standard to an epoch-making high level.

As man's creative activities are being positively advanced to renovate and restructure nature and society, many results are achieved in the field of biology and a bright prospect is developing. Amazing advancement is being made especially in the field of plant and animal breeding, developing improved seeds with higher yield and superior characteristics and raising new breed of domesticated animals.

If we are to grow better types of living things to meet the people's requirements and wishes, then we must improve the structure of genetic materials, the genes which pass on hereditary traits from the first generation to the next.

The conventional method of selective breeding being employed to this date always involved dealing with the whole living organism. Numerous measures were applied to alter the genes. Selection was then made to pick out those desirable units that

were suitably altered in their genetic structure, and efforts were made to preserve the characteristics thus developed. Thus, this method requires numerous living units to be cultivated over many years, which forced the developmental work to be very extensive, with a great deal of time and efforts involved. This was considered unavoidable because breeding depended on natural reproductive process. The breeding method was used because the process of altering the genes and the passing of the altered genes could take place only when two reproductive cells were united. In other words, breeding is possible by the whole organism but the fundamental change in the gene could come about only through reproductive cells.

However, today the amazing progress of modern biology has revealed that the unique genetic materials are not just present in the reproductive cells but found in all the cells of the organism. Thus, it has been proven that improved strains may be obtained through proper artificial fusion of not only reproductive cells but also other body cells in general.

In other words, when body cells are separated and treated by various means to remove their cell walls and other obstacles, cells from different plants were combined as if they were reproductive cells, allowing genetic changes and entry of genes of a different cell into the treated cell.

At the same time, a technique has been developed to grow a single cell into a full grown body. For example a cell from a radish or other plants or their pollen has been successfully grown into full plant.

These achievements marked an epoch-making turning point in biological research and seed growing techniques.

Thus, today the focal point of the research is directed to the cells from the body of living organisms and the stage of seed culture is set not only at the farmland and nurseries but also in the test tube in laboratories.

Enough cells are handled for the specific purpose of developing new strains of plants and animals and comparatively cheap methods and measures are being explored.

Since the techniques of cell engineering were applied to manipulate cells to produce a new living organism by changing genetic characteristics, cases of cross-breeding between different species and genres are not few.

It has become possible to cultivate new plants, non-existent in nature, through cross-breeding of tomato and red radish, tomato and potato and cabbage and Chinese cabbage.

Also, using cell engineering techniques, research is being intensified to introduce nitrogen-fixing bacteria like root-nodule bacteria, into the cells of higher vegetables and the newly economical strain was successfully created by transplanting one kind of cell nucleus into another.

In some produce, the same method was applied to create a new strain that lost the function of producing pollen while retaining all the other normal functions.

Using cell engineering techniques, experiments are being conducted of transplanting the chromosome from a cell of a plant to another cell and removing a needed part of the chromosome from a cell to be transplanted. In this way, there are not a few cases of success in which a wild plant's strong resistance against disease was transferred to weaker cultivated plants: typical examples being the tobacco plant resistant to the mosaic virus and wheat resistant to a "dark-rust" disease.

The development of cell engineering based on the research of modern biology will bring about a truly amazing advancement in man's effort to tame and harness nature, more effectively improve species of agricultural crops and domestic animals and lead to useful utilization of newly developed living organisms. At the same time, the advancement of cell engineering will greatly affect the development of biology including genetics.

All our scientists must dedicate themselves to accepting in their hearts the great leader's programmatic instructions, firmly establish chuche in scientific research work, strongly intensify efforts for cell engineering research, and greatly contribute to achieve ahead of schedule the task shown by the brilliant ten great prospective targets of the 1980's.

9364

CSO: 4108

N.KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

BRIEFS

CHONGNYON TRADING COMPANY ARRIVES—Pyongyang, 17 Dec (KCNA)—Chong Chae-kyo, director of the Tonghae Trading Company, Ltd under the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (CHONGNYON), and his companion arrived in Pyongyang by air on December 16. They were met at the airport by personages concerned. [Text] [SK170458 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 16 Dec 80]

CHONGNYON DELEGATIONS LEAVE—Pyongyang, 15 Nov—The delegation of Korean Medical Society in Japan headed by Chong Yong-si, director of its medical department, the delegation of Korean auto technicians in Japan headed by Kwon To-kun, chairman of the Korean Auto Maintenance Association in Japan, and Kang In-chu, managing director of the Yunghung Trading Corporation under the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (CHONGNYON), left Pyongyang on November 14 by air after visiting the socialist homeland. [Text] [SK160242 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 14 Nov 80]

CSO: 4120

INDIAN CONGRESS PARTY SUPPORTS REUNIFICATION PROPOSAL

SK150758 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1042 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Dec (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received a message from S.S. Mohapatra, general secretary of the Indian National Congress Party of Indira Gandhi, in support of the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the ten-point political programme of a unified state.

The message dated December 2 says: Your excellency respected general secretary, we are deeply concerned about the sufferings of the Korean people caused by the division.

As your excellency knows, the Indian National Congress Party of Indira Gandhi takes it as its basic policy to oppose foreign interference in and aggression on other countries and, accordingly, we actively hold that the imperialists should stop interference in others internal affairs and, furthermore, their aggressive manoeuvres should be terminated.

When there is outside interference, any internal dispute of a country cannot be solved fairly. Therefore, we have opposed foreign interference in the Korean question and hoped the reunification of Korea would be achieved in a peaceful way at an early date in accordance with the will and demand of the Korean people.

The new proposal for reunification put forward by your excellency at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, we think, is a just policy correctly reflecting the will and demand of the Korean people who desire to achieve the reunification of Korea by a peaceful means, not by means of a war.

If the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is founded by bringing together the north and south, regardless of the difference in ideology and social system, the people of the north and south will deepen mutual understanding and the differences of view, which are obstructive to the reunification of Korea, will gradually diminish in this course.

It gives us pleasure to support the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the ten-point political programme of a unified state.

We sincerely hope the north and south will found a confederal state as soon as possible to make a great advance in realising the reunification of Korea.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we hope the friendly relations between the peoples of the two countries will develop more favourably.

We wish your excellency good health and a long life and success in your excellency's responsible work for the prosperity and happiness of the Korean people.

The Indian National Congress Party of Indira Gandhi extends highest consideration and best wishes to your excellency.

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DPRK MARKS PALESTINE WORLD SOLIDARITY DAY

SK021009 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0809 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Dec (KCNA)—A meeting was sponsored by the Korea-Palestine Friendship and Solidarity Committee at the Chollima House of Culture on December 1 on the day of world solidarity with the Palestinian people.

The meeting was attended by Kim Pong-chu, Kim Sang-chun and other personages concerned and working people in the city.

Muhammad Haji Issa, second secretary of the Mission of the Palestine Liberation Organisation in Pyongyang, was present.

Addressing the meeting first, Kim Sang-chun expressed firm solidarity with the Palestine Liberation Organisation and the Palestinian people in their just struggle for retaking the lost Arab land and completely restoring their legitimate national rights.

Pointing to the great successes made by the Palestinian people under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation through their daring struggle of various forms to restore the occupied land, he said:

The Korean people, who always regard as their own cause the just cause of the Palestinian people, will in the future, too, actively support with might and main the sacred struggle of the Palestinian people against the aggression of the U.S.-led imperialists and Zionists.

Speaking next, Muhammad Haji Issa expressed deep respect and reverence for the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song and the glorious party centre, in the name of the Palestinian people, the Palestinian revolution and their wise directorate, and said: We feel it an honor to wholeheartedly wish good health and a long life to the marshal.

This meeting on the day of world solidarity with the Palestinian people, he said, clearly and truthfully shows the sympathy, steadfast stand and firm solidarity of the Korean people with the Palestinian people in their legitimate just struggle.

Noting that the report made by the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea is a document of world-wide significance indicating ways to build a communist society, he stressed: The line of the three

revolutions run through with the chuche idea, the spirit of Chollima and self-reliance is a very useful policy for all people fighting to achieve progress and upsurge in all fields and build the communist society.

The Palestine Liberation Organisation and the entire Palestinian people will support the struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of the country in the international arena, he declared.

The meeting adopted a solidarity message to the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation in the name of the attendants.

CSO: 4120

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DPRK DAILY ON SOLIDARITY WITH PALESTINIAN PEOPLE'S STRUGGLE

SK311529 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1509 GMT 31 Dec 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 31 Dec (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today dedicates a signed article headlined "Sacred Struggle To Restore Homeland" to the 16th anniversary of the start of the Palestine revolution.

Pointing out that on January 1, 1965, the Palestine patriots sounded the first gun report of the armed struggle against the Israeli aggressors in the Karili area occupied by them, the article says:

Over the past 16 years since the start of the revolution the Palestine people have tirelessly waged a sacred struggle against the Israeli aggressors, overcoming the manifold difficulties and ordeals under the slogan of national liberation.

They are dealing a heavy blow at the Israeli aggressors through their struggle of different forms including armed struggle.

The international position of the Palestine Liberation Organisation is rising high. The Palestine peoples struggle against the Israeli aggressors is a sacred one for restoring the lost homeland and national independence and dignity and a just one for peace and security in the Middle East, it says, and continues:

Regarding the struggle of the Palestine people for restoring the lost homeland and national rights as their own cause, our people have consistently supported it.

The Korean people who regard it as their lofty international duty to support the national liberation struggle of the people will always extend full support to the Palestine peoples struggle, standing firm on their side.

Our people wish the Palestine people greater victory in their struggle to win the right to return to the homeland, right to self-determination, right to build an independent state and other national rights.

CSO: 4120

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

LEBANESE INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATED

SK221532 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1512 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Nov (KCNA)—Dailies today dedicate articles to the 37th anniversary of the independence of Lebanon. A signed article of NODONG SINMUN says that the independence of Lebanon on November 22, 1943, was an event of momentous significance in the history of her people.

Since the independence the Lebanese people have struggled against all manner of aggression and interference by the imperialists and their stooges and for defending national sovereignty, the article says, and continues:

They are struggling against the aggression by the imperialists and Zionists and for the independence and territorial integrity of the country and the building of a new society. Our people support their struggle for defending national sovereignty and achieving the stability of the country and congratulate them on their successes in the struggle for building a new life.

As member nations of the non-aligned movement, both Korea and Lebanon are struggling against aggression and interference by imperialism and for realising the lofty aim of the non-aligned movement. Our people believe that the relations existing between Korea and Lebanon will further develop in the future in conformity with the idea of the non-aligned movement and the interests of the two peoples.

A signed article of MINJU CHOSON says that the Korean people wish the Lebanese people new success in their struggle for the stability and prosperity of the country.

CSO: 4120

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

MOZAMBIQUE PRESIDENT RECEIVES DPRK AMBASSADOR

SK140914 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0841 GMT 14 Dec 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Dec (KCNA)—Mozambican President Samora Moises Machel on December 6 met Kang Su-myong, ambassador of our country to Mozambique. The ambassador conveyed a personal letter and cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president.

The president expressed deep thanks for the personal letter and cordial regards and asked the ambassador to convey his warmest fraternal greetings to the great leader.

The president said that the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea was a historical event which will bring about a radical turn in the struggle of the Korean people.

Declaring that the support of Mozambique to the struggle of the Korean people for national reunification is firm and invariable, he stressed: The Liberation Front Party of Mozambique and the Mozambican Government unconditionally and fully support the policy of national reunification advanced by President Kim Il-song and the struggle of the Korean people to implement it. He expressed satisfaction over the favourable development of relations between Mozambique and Korea.

The talks proceeded in a warm atmosphere. The talks were attended by Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Liberation Front Party of Mozambique, and the chief of the presidential secretariat.

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N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

PRESS MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF GUINEAN PEOPLE'S VICTORY

SK221550 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1516 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Nov (KCNA)—Ten years ago today the Guinean people repulsed the brigandish armed invasion of the U.S.-led imperialists. In a signed article dedicated to this anniversary NODONG SINMUN says that after the independence the Guinean people built a new country, frustrating all manner of pressure by the imperialists, in the spirit with which they smashed the colonialists. It goes on:

As the Guinean Government advanced along the road of anti-imperialism and independence, the imperialists repeatedly engineered anti-government plots, instigating the Guinean reactionaries. But, each time the Guinean people decidedly smashed the manoeuvres of the imperialists. Under the correct leadership of President Ahmed Sekou Toure, the supreme chief of the Guinean revolution, the Guinean people have vigorously advanced toward socialism and registered a lot of successes in the struggle for building a new, independent life.

Pursuing foreign policy of non-alignment, the Guinean Government is struggling against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for the complete liberation of the African continent. The Guinean people actively support the struggle of the Arab people including the Palestinian people and the southern African peoples' struggle for freedom and liberation.

Korea and Guinea forged the bonds of friendship in the common struggle for sovereignty, independence and socialism. In particular, the visits of our country by Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic, last year and in October this year were an important event which greatly contributed to strengthening the friendship and solidarity between the two countries and to promoting the common cause of the peoples of the non-aligned countries and the anti-imperialist independent forces. The Korean people wish the Guinean people better success in their future struggle for building an independent and prospering, new society.

A signed article of MINJU CHOSON notes that the Korean people will continue to make every effort to develop the bonds of friendship with the Guinean people.

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N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

'KCNA' NOTES ARGENTINE SOLIDARITY MESSAGE TO KWP

SK131043 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Dec (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea received from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Argentina a solidarity message denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique's plot to murder Kim Tae-chung and penalize other democratic figures and demanding their immediate release. The message dated November 25 says:

Respected comrades, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Argentina sends this solidarity message of ours through you to the South Korean patriotic, democratic figures who are now under the rule of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascists.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Argentina, on behalf of all our party members and our people, extend our militant solidarity to all the South Korean patriotic, democratic forces heroically struggling against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique for the reunification of the country and the freedom of the people.

And we denounce the dirty atrocities of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique which passed a death sentence upon democratic figure Kim Tae-chung and inflicted prison terms upon other democratic figures and demand the revocation of the death sentence on Kim Tae-chung and the immediate release of him and other democratic figures.

U.S. imperialists aggressors, get out of South Korea! South Korean fascists, stop suppressing and obliterating the most elementary human rights of the South Korean people! Release Kim Tae-chung and other democrats who are struggling for the country's reunification and the peoples freedom and democracy!

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N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KWP CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETES FRENCH PARTY

SK290431 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 28 Dec 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 Dec (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea on December 28 sent a message of greetings to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of France on the 60th anniversary of the founding of the CPF.

The message reads: Dear comrades,

The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and our entire party members extend warm congratulations and fraternal greetings to the Central Committee of your party and the French communists and working people on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of France.

Over the 60 years since its founding, your party has actively struggled jointly with all the democratic forces against imperialism and fascism and conducted energetic activities to realise the democratisation of the country and pave a road to socialism.

The Communist Party of France is now carrying on righteous activities to achieve world peace and security against the imperialists policy of war, do away with exploitation by monopoly capital, defend the democratic rights and vital interests of the working people, carry out overall democratic social reforms and realise the unity of the broad segments of the working people.

We take this opportunity to express solidarity with your party's activities and sincerely wish you new success in your future activities.

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N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO USSR--Pyongyang, 23 Nov (KCNA)--A delegation of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY left Pyongyang on November 23 by train for a visit to the Soviet Union. [SK230914 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0838 GMT 23 Nov 80]

TRANSPORT, FISHERY UNION TO USSR--Pyongyang, 23 Nov (KCNA)--A delegation of the Trade Union of Transport and Fishery Workers of Korea headed by Kim Yon-il left Pyongyang on November 22 by train for a visit to the Soviet Union. [SK230915 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0830 GMT 23 Nov 80]

REPLY TO GUINEA'S REUNIFICATION PROPOSAL--Pyongyang, 23 Nov (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message on November 23 to Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic, in reply to the latter's message supporting the new proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the ten-point political programme of a unified state advanced at the sixth congress of our party. The reply says: I express deep thanks to your excellency for your message supporting, on behalf of the Guinean people and the Guinean Party of State [as received] and on your own, the new proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the ten-point political programme of a unified state advanced at the sixth congress of our party. Your firm support to the struggle of our people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country constitutes a great encouragement to our people. Convinced that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries will further expand and develop in the future in accordance with the idea of independence, friendship and peace, I take this opportunity to heartily wish you and your people greater success in the work for the development and prosperity of the country. [Text] [SK260012 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1551 GMT 23 Nov 80]

CINEMA DELEGATION TO USSR--Pyongyang, 30 Nov (KCNA)--A movie delegation of our country headed by Kwon Hyok-pong left here on November 29 by train for a visit to the Soviet Union. [Text] [SK300957 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0852 GMT 30 Nov 80]

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC'S DAY OBSERVED--Pyongyang, 1 Dec (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today prints a signed article warmly hailing the 22d anniversary of the national day of the Central African Republic. Pointing out that since the independence the Central African people have achieved many successes in their endeavours to build a new life, the article says: Pursuing a policy of non-alignment in external relations, the Central African Government and people support the struggle of the African people for

freedom and liberation. Both Korea and Central Africa are member nations of the non-aligned movement. The two peoples have forged the bonds of friendship in the common struggle for consolidating national independence and building a new life. Convinced that the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Central Africa will grow stronger and develop in the future in conformity with the interests of the two peoples, our people heartily wish the central African people greater success in their future endeavours to build a new life. [Text] [SK011550 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1504 GMT 1 Dec 80]

MPR RAILWAYS OFFICIAL ARRIVES--Pyongyang, 2 Dec (KCNA)--Sezengiyn Lubsan, advisor to the fourth subcommittee of the Committee of the Organisation for the Collaboration of Railways, arrived in Pyongyang yesterday by plane. He was met at the airport by personages concerned and Mongolian Ambassador to Korea Nyamjabyn Bassanjab and members of the Mongolian railway delegation who had arrived earlier to attend the meeting of the fourth subcommittee of the Committee of the Organisation for the Collaboration of Railways. [Text] [SK012346 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2213 GMT 1 Dec 80]

UPPER VOLTA'S NATIONAL DAY OBSERVED--Pyongyang, 11 Dec (KCNA)--Papers here today carry articles greeting the Upper Voltese people on the 22d anniversary of the proclamation of their republic. A signed article of NODONG SINMUN titled "National Day of Upper Voltese People" says: Since the independence the Upper Voltese people have made a big stride in the struggle to do away with the aftermath of the protracted colonial rule and build a new life. Today the Upper Voltese Government is making efforts to achieve the country's security and social progress. The opening of the diplomatic relations between Korea and Upper Volta in October 1972 marked an important occasion in the development of friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples. Believing that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will grow stronger and develop in the future, the Korean people sincerely wish the Upper Voltese people new success in their struggle for the country's security and the building of a new life. A signed article of MINJU CHOSON expresses the belief that the relations between the Korean and Upper Voltese peoples established through the common struggle against imperialism and for independence will grow stronger and develop in the interests of the two peoples. Our people wish them great successes in their struggle for the development and prosperity of the country, it says. [Text] [SK11533 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1511 GMT 11 Dec 80]

AUSTRIAN CP CHAIRMAN'S REELECTION--Pyongyang, 13 Dec (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sent a message of greetings to Comrade Franz Muhri upon his reelection as chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Austria at the 24th congress of the party. The message dated December 11 says: The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea extends congratulations to you upon your reelection as chairman of the Communist Party of Austria at the 24th congress of your party. Convinced that the friendly relations between our two parties will develop more favourably in the future, we take this opportunity to wish you and your party great success in the activities for carrying out the tasks put forward by your congress. [Text] [SK130047 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 12 Dec 80]

PRC VISIT OF COAL INDUSTRY GROUP--Pyongyang, 24 Dec (KCNA)--The coal industry delegation of our country headed by Choe Hyong-mun returned home yesterday by plane from China. [Text] [SK240529 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2211 GMT 23 Dec 80]

AMBASSADOR RECEIVED IN SENEGAL--Pyongyang, 17 Dec (KCNA)--Leopold Sedar Senghor, president of the Republic of Senegal, on December 11 met Choe Kwang-kuk, ambassador of our country to that country, according to a report. The ambassador conveyed warm greetings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. The president expressed deep thanks for the warm greetings and asked the ambassador to convey his cordial regards to the great leader. The president said that the government and people of Senegal invariably support the Korean people's cause of national reunification. He expressed his satisfaction over the favourable development of the friendly relation between Senegal and Korea. The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK170507 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 16 Dec 80]

KPA MARKS YUGOSLAV ARMY DAY--Pyongyang, 16 Dec (KCNA)--A soldiers' meeting marking the 39th anniversary of the Yugoslav Army Day was held on December 15 at the unit of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade Yi Tu-chan belongs. It was attended by soldiers of the unit and military attache Turk Antona Joze and an official of the Yugoslav Embassy in Pyongyang. Speeches were made at the meeting. [Text] [SK160458 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 16 Dec 80]

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS INSPECT FARM--Pyongyang, 16 Dec (KCNA)--Press officials of foreign embassies and foreign correspondents in our country on December 15 saw the income distribution on the Okdo Cooperative Farm, Yonggang County, South Pyongan Province, which was proudly summing up the years farming. The guests warmly congratulated the farmers on the shining fruition they attained in agricultural production by making a good farming this year, too, as required by the chuce method of farming, combating the serious influence of the cold front. They were invited to a luncheon arranged by the farm. Speaking at the luncheon Isidor Urian, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Romanian Embassy, said: The shining fruits of the farm were attained by the farmers through a successful farming on a scientific and technical basis under the correct leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. [Text] [SK160459 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0345 GMT 16 Dec 80]

HO TAM RECEIVES SUDANESE ENVOY--Pyongyang, 18 Dec (KCNA)--Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam on December 17 met and had a conversation with Mohamed Hamed Mohamed Mattar, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan to our country, when the latter paid a courtesy call on him. [Text] [SK180440 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 18 Dec 80]

FRIENDSHIP VISITING GROUP IN PRC--Pyongyang, 24 Dec (KCNA)--The second Korean friendship visiting group headed by Han Pyong-hwa returned home on December 23 by plane from China. [Text] [SK240530 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 23 Dec 80]

DPRK-SEYCHELLES FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION--Pyongyang, 24 Dec (KCNA)--The inaugural meeting of the Korea-Seychelles Friendship Association was held on December 23 at the Chollima House of Culture in Pyongyang. Placed on the platform were a portrait of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of His Excellency France Albert Rene, president of the Republic of Seychelles. A speech was made at the meeting attended by personages concerned and working people in the city. Yi Chol-mo was elected chairman of the Korea-Seychelles Friendship Association. The meeting adopted a letter to President France Albert Rene. [Text] [SK240534 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0346 GMT 24 Dec 80]

DPRK-ZIMBABWE FRIENDSHIP GROUP--Pyongyang, 25 Dec (KCNA)--The inaugural meeting of the Korea-Zimbabwe Friendship Association was held at the Chollima House of Culture on December 24. Placed on the platform of the meeting hall were a portrait of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Comrade Robert G. Mugabe, prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe. Attending the meeting were Chang Yun-pil, Kim Sang-chun and other personages concerned and working people in the city. A speech was made at the meeting. Chang Yun-pil was elected chairman of the Korea-Zimbabwe Friendship Association. A letter to Prime Minister Robert G. Mugabe was adopted at the meeting. [Text] [SK250408 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 25 Dec 80]

TRADE GROUP TO TUNISIA, CAMEROON--Pyongyang, 25 Dec (KCNA)--A government trade delegation of our country headed by Kim Paek-son left here on December 24 by plane for Tunisia and Cameroon. It was seen off at the airport by Cho Song-pom and other personages concerned. [Text] [SK250433 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0400 GMT 25 Dec 80]

CHINESE POWER INDUSTRY DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 27 Dec (KCNA)--A delegation of the Chinese side of the Council of the Korea-China River Amnok-gang [Yalu River] hydro-power development company headed by Li Ximing, vice-minister of power industry of the People's Republic of China, arrived in Pyongyang on December 26 by plane to attend the 33d regular meeting of the council. It was met at the airport by personages concerned and Chinese Ambassador to Korea Lu Zhixian. [Text] [SK270511 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 26 Dec 80]

TRADE DELEGATION RETURNS FROM USSR--Pyongyang, 27 Dec (KCNA)--The delegation of the Korean Transport Workers' and Fishermen's Trade Union headed by Kim Yon-il returned home on December 25 by plane after visiting the Soviet Union. [Text] [SK270506 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 26 Dec 80]

FILM DELEGATION RETURNS FROM USSR--Pyongyang, 27 Dec (KCNA)--The film delegation of our country headed by Kwon Hyok-pong returned home by train on December 26 after a visit to the Soviet Union. [Text] [SK271035 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1019 GMT 27 Dec 80]

SIHANOUK'S NEW YEAR GIFT--Pyongyang, 1 Jan (KCNA)--Samdech Norodom Sihanouk on December 31 presented a basket of flowers to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, greeting the new year. Present on the occasion were Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame and son of Samdech, Prince Norodom Sihamoni. Also on hand were Comrade Kim Il-song and his wife, Comrade Yi Chong-ok and his wife, Comrade Pak Song-chol and his wife, Comrade Yim Chum-chu, Comrade So Chol and Comrade Ho Tam and his wife. After presenting a basket of flowers, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk sincerely wished good health and a long life to the great leader President Kim Il-song. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song expressed thanks and had a conversation with him in an amicable atmosphere. [Text] [SK010233 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0157 GMT 1 Jan 81]

UN REPRESENTATIVE PRESENTS CREDENTIALS--Pyongyang, 20 Dec (KCNA)--Filip Marusic, resident representative of the Field Office of the United Nations development programme to our country, on December 18 presented his credentials to the Foreign Ministry before beginning of his work. Present on the occasion were Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-suk and other personages concerned. [Text] [SK200341 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 20 Dec 80]

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